

# Maclean's

PAUL MARTIN  
ON THE HOT SEAT

Chief Matthew  
Coon Come  
Challenges Quebec's  
Separatists

THE  
NATIVES  
SAY NO



TASTE THE FEELING.

JUST ADD BACARDI

BACARDI Superior

100% AGAVE

40% ALC/VOL (80 PROOF)

IMPORTED BY BACARDI & COMPANY, NEW YORK, NY



**HACAP**  
Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points  
System

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE  
ESTABLISHED 27. 1922 VOL. 105 NO. 9

**9 EDITORIAL**  
**4 LITTERIES**  
**10 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES**  
**13 COLLUMING CHARLES GORDON**  
**14 COVER**  
**24 CANADA**  
May Gen. Brian Verner's firing for failing to warn his subordinates about officers from other royalist regiments, to ensure the military adapts to changing social roles  
**27 BACKSTAGE OTTAWA:**  
**ANTHONY WELSON-SMITH**  
**30 WORLD**  
Economic, political and social problems plague Mexico's new president, abortion re-emerges as a key issue in Washington  
**38 BUSINESS**  
The threat of a credit crisis worldwide rocks Canadian capital markets, stricter environmental regulations and new technology have created a scramble for B.C. wood chips  
**46 THE NATION'S BUSINESS:**  
**PETER C. NEWMAN**  
**50 HISTORY**  
A Mendon report from the First World War teaches a part of the Canadian story to mark the nation's 70th anniversary  
**54 SPORTS**  
Two Canadian expansion teams are preparing for the glitzy world of new baseball  
**56 COLLUMING BOB WEIN**  
**58 PEOPLE**  
**62 BIOGRAPHY**  
Pizzazz-filled films bring to life classic characters as part of a larger battle over who will control the TV screen  
**66 FILMS**  
Exceptional movies from Montreal and Quebec focus on misadventure that war, part-time love  
**70 BOOKS**  
Critic Harold Bloom argues that reading for simple aesthetic pleasure is disappointing  
**72 PHOTOGRAPHY**

**9 EDITORIAL**  
**4 LITTERIES**  
**10 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES**  
**13 COLLUMING CHARLES GORDON**  
**14 COVER**  
**24 CANADA**  
May Gen. Brian Verner's firing for failing to warn his subordinates about officers from other royalist regiments, to ensure the military adapts to changing social roles  
**27 BACKSTAGE OTTAWA:**  
**ANTHONY WELSON-SMITH**  
**30 WORLD**  
Economic, political and social problems plague Mexico's new president, abortion re-emerges as a key issue in Washington  
**38 BUSINESS**  
The threat of a credit crisis worldwide rocks Canadian capital markets, stricter environmental regulations and new technology have created a scramble for B.C. wood chips  
**46 THE NATION'S BUSINESS:**  
**PETER C. NEWMAN**  
**50 HISTORY**  
A Mendon report from the First World War teaches a part of the Canadian story to mark the nation's 70th anniversary  
**54 SPORTS**  
Two Canadian expansion teams are preparing for the glitzy world of new baseball  
**56 COLLUMING BOB WEIN**  
**58 PEOPLE**  
**62 BIOGRAPHY**  
Pizzazz-filled films bring to life classic characters as part of a larger battle over who will control the TV screen  
**66 FILMS**  
Exceptional movies from Montreal and Quebec focus on misadventure that war, part-time love  
**70 BOOKS**  
Critic Harold Bloom argues that reading for simple aesthetic pleasure is disappointing  
**72 PHOTOGRAPHY**



**14** Cree Grand Chief Matthew Coon Come is the most visible symbol of the fight by Quebec's native peoples to make sure that their rights are not trampled if the province's voters choose independence in the coming referendum. The issue is hard—and the natives' insistence that if Quebec separates, they have the right to stay in Canada



**60** Low-tech, relatively inexpensive PCs has suddenly become a favored game among North American children. Based on the flipping of milk bottle caps—from an era when milk came in bottles—the craze among four- to 14-year-olds has swept through Canada and the United States to become a \$100-million industry.

**CONTRAST.** Unstable cells require and change of cell fate across the boundary. For the 1997 Proceedings, see the 1997-1998 IMA Symposium on Mathematical Biology, 1998, pp. 104-111. *Mathematics and computation* 1998





## LETTERS

### Crisis management

The recent decision of Deloris Maclean-David Collester to defend the Canadian Airborne Regiment is one of the most fearless as recent ("The Airborne's bill" *Canada*, Feb. 9). This is what happens when political expenditure supersedes thoughtful reflection. Collester has unwittingly translated on the economy, service and achievement of those men who served in the Airborne from the Second World War, through the Korea conflict, to the present peacekeeping mission. To suggest that the nation and the regiment could not meet the task of their respective regulations is to propose treason to the activities of those causal soldiers involved in the hazing incident.

R. H. Marsh,  
Bridgeton, B.C.

I can assure you that, along with my more than 70,000 co-workers in the Canadian Forces, I am committed to upholding the high standard of values and ethics instilled in all military members. To believe that a few bad apples spoil the bunch is an unfair study to all of the Canadian Forces. For every one negative but erroneous item about the unit, there are thousands of positive ones that go unnoticed.

Sp. J. R. Webb,  
Toronto, Ont.

### A matter of rights

As a recent permanent resident from Hong Kong, I would like to express the following views on your Special Report on Asian immigrants ("Pulling together," Jan. 30). Some of the new immigrants represent a cooperative Hong Kong class that agrees with the Chinese authorities in respecting the development of a truly democratic society. The current emphasis on the benefits of Asian immigrants to the resulting stronger ties with the Asian Pacific economies, that you overlook the fact that China is unstable, and Canada's long-term interests will not be served while the human rights issue is not readily ignored.

Edward Leung  
Scarborough, Ont.

### To work or not

As "Looking for work" (*Cover*, Jan. 23), you quote author Jeremy Rifkin: "We're coming into the Third Industrial Revolution during which we will see the eventual phase-out of mass labor in the production of goods and

## IN BUSINESS YOU CAN ALWAYS SPOT THE REAL PLAYERS.



Chelse Means Business™ in Toronto

The players who win at business don't do it alone. They build a team to help them get the job done the way they want.

### THEY HAVE

several advantages, due to the way they work. So the Delta Chelse Business Club steps in to provide the essential support staff and scheduling that today's business traveler needs. And if you need to hold an important staff meeting, our Chelse Business Suite are available by the hour to meet your needs.



Every traveler needs good food. And on business trips, you often need it to share.



**A TEAM** of chefs at the Market Garden prepares a variety of dishes and sampling meals that winning "V.I. night Quick, casual and delicious."

Delta Chelse has the made a number of service centers meant to only business guests and we provide them.

### BEHIND THEM.

Our new Delta Business Zone™ means an part of this commitment. They include a comfortable and efficient desk area, with an ergonomic chair, a fax machine, power line, desk phone and intelligent lighting. Down the hall are Business Zone™. Only give your exclusive access to a computer, printer and copier 24 hours a day. All designed to make you a valuable part of your team.



1-800-CHELSEA

(416) 243-5732

**Delta Chelse Inn**  
Downtown Toronto • 37 West Beaver Creek, Ont.

services"—as if this was a new and startling concept. When I was growing up in the 1950s and 1960s, the concept of the "insurance age," when only a fraction of the population would work, was a popular subject. We were told that robots will conquer us and do much of the work that employed our parents. It is too bad that we have not done better at preparing for this revolution that was forecast so long ago.

Gerald A. Diet,  
Nassau, Ont.

So, economists are perplexed by Canada's continuing high unemployment rate. You report that some say, "Canada's generous unemployment insurance benefits have caused unemployment to rise by reducing the incentive to look for work." The same article tells how 25,000 men and women waited for hours in below-average January temperatures to apply for jobs at General Motors in Pickering, Ont. Clearly, 25,000 people would prefer work than collect unemployment benefits, generous as they may be.

M. L. Campbell,  
Brandon, Man.

### 'A surprise to me'

I read with interest your Jan. 30 article "The negatives of selling" (*Opportunity Notes*, Jan. 30), which reported that the IBC superintendent of financial institutions would the insurance community for negative opinion regarding. The superintendent's objection is certainly cause as a surprise to me. Our industry association has regular liaison meetings with the superintendent and never has been contacted for term negative opinion marketing. I categorically reject any suggestion that insurance brokers are engaged in any activities that have resulted in these allegations.

John F. Macdonald  
General manager, Insurance Brokers  
Association of British Columbia,  
Vancouver

### History notes

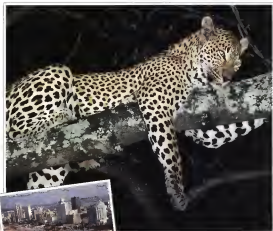
Research by the late Prof. Samuel Morison told Harvard University indicates that John Cabot's landing was at Grosse Pointe, near L'Anse aux Meadows, not at Bonaventure or Cape North, N.S. ("Who owns John Cabot?" *Opportunity Notes*, Jan. 23). We eagerly await our commemorative plaque from the Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

Stephen Aukley,  
Gwynedd, Nfld.

Maclean's online edition allows the Internet user to obtain the paper and directly. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. Write: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's magazine, 777 King Street West, 10th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5X 1C5. Fax: (416) 593-7270. E-mail: [letters@maclean.ca](mailto:letters@maclean.ca)







Leopard - Canadair Private Game Reserve, Eastern Transvaal



Johannesburg - Golden Mile, South Africa



White Rhino - Self-Drive Game Reserve

**South Africa**  
A WORLD IN ONE COUNTRY

See a world like no other. Go on safari through wilderness country teeming with game. Enjoy the friendly welcome of a diverse people - their crafts, dances and lifestyles. Sample international award-winning wines from historic vineyards. Shop where the world buys its diamonds and gold. You can count on world class hotels and reliable services throughout. And save. With exchange rates decidedly in your favor, prices are amongst the lowest of any major vacation destination. See the world in one country. Travel packages are available from \$3,590.00 CDN for a thirteen day tour of sensational South Africa - including return air fare from New York. Call: 1-800-457-3395.

Anytime. In the right time to visit South Africa. And the "Explore South Africa 1994" campaign is no exception. Offering more national and regional events than highlight the beauty and diversity of this great country.



## ANOTHER VIEW



# A destructive love affair with money

BY CHARLES GORDON

Needing something to believe in, people have begun believing very strongly in their money. This is happening all over the world, not just here. Loyalty to money is making it difficult, perhaps impossible, for governments to act, for countries to exist. But that seems to be the way people want it. Particularly people with money. Their love and respect for money transcends all boundaries. Our job now, if we want to save the nation and keep it from being something other than just a place where billions are located, is to make people realize how flawed money is, in terms of the overall meaning of life.

Money can't buy you love, as the philosopher once said. Except for the love of money. If it can't make the son close or your kids appreciate you. Thinking about money too much can give you ulcers, cause people to hate you and make you feel like a slave. It can make you greedy. Just the other day, a guy from Alberta was on the CBC complaining about one of those anti-international stereotypes that showed Canada being the best place in the world to live. No it wasn't, the guy from Alberta said, Canada had a terrible deficit and taxes were too high, and people should stop living it was a good country if they knew what was good for them.

Money can do that to you. These successful people are distinctly unhappy in Canada. So are the people who keep bringing the dollar down and the interest rates up because they get rid of Canadian dollars every time they are feeling a bit out of sorts. Then, they blame the government and say the government better balance the budget (without doing that) or else they will make matters worse. You don't see people without money making such an uproar of themselves. But when you give all your love to your money, it makes you bitter. If you love your country more, you would be comforted by the return of hockey and how pretty the Rockies are at this time of year. A few weeks ago, The Wall Street Journal,

*Once upon a time, we were told that investing in Canadian dollars was good for the country. Was that not right?*

an American financial newspaper with a once-respected editorial page, ran an editorial that suggested an answer to his, usually with the now familiar suggestion that Canada "has now become an honorary member of the Third World as the neurosusceptibility of its debt problem." The editorial then went on to tell the Canadian government what it had to do, maintaining some of the recommendations of the Fraser Institute, a right-wing think-tank on Canada's West Coast.

In countries that reject such concepts as sovereignty, there would have been a mighty hubbub, with politicians, economists, teachers and people and scientists rising up to tell The Wall Street Journal that we are quite capable of making our own decisions on these matters, thank you. Instead, members of the international money club kept on working late letters to themselves. The flower of Canadian neoconservative thought moved to the nearest newspaper to tell The Wall Street Journal how right it was. Canadian newspapers get up a mighty wall about the great crisis the country faced, all because somebody to the south of us wrote an editorial. Then, the Fraser Institute's executive director himself told The Wall Street Journal

the exact opposite of everything on his own pages to say that The Wall Street Journal editorial might just be on to something. We were seeing an example of the love that crosses borders, that makes, perhaps, borders obsolete. It almost the same time, the very newspaper you hold in your hands was running an advertisement from Fidelity Capital Markets, a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange, urging Canadian investors to "put the strength of foreign countries working for you." The ad said that "over the last 12 months, almost every major currency in the world outperformed the Canadian dollar, handsomely reversing Canadian investors who had the foresight to diversify their financial portfolios."

Once upon a time, we were told that investing in Canadian dollars was good for the Canadian dollar. And a good Canadian dollar was good for the country. It meant lower interest rates, economic expansion, jobs. Conversely, selling Canadian dollars was bad for the country. Was that not right?

Ironically, it was it was, and it was. We are in the midst of what the late Christopher Lasch called "the revolt of the elites." In *The Revolt of the Elites and the Betrayal of Democracy*, completed just before his death and published last month, the American social historian says that "good and rational elites are slowly alienated today. The mobility of capital and the emergence of a global market contribute to the same effect."

Is it really ironic that an opinion piece in a Canadian magazine would rest heavily on the work of an American intellectual? Of course. But, hey, it's a global world now there. It's today's elites, Lasch, who stress that "elites in business are tied to enterprises that operate across national boundaries. They are more concerned with the smooth functioning of the system as a whole than with any of its parts. Their loyalties—if the term is not itself inhumane in this context—are intense. General rather than specific in their reach."

Lasch points out that opposition to such new loyalties is undermined by the weakening of the nation state. It should be added that nationalism is out of favor, downgraded as obsolete—thanks in part to the efforts of such intellectuals as Lasch and the Heritage Foundation—and dismantled daily by the actions of belligerent nationalists on all the continents of the globe. Internationalism is in the thing, especially where earning money is concerned, although the nation somehow does not intend to help people poor nations with advanced budgets.

When the new elites learn as that world money markets will be displaced with Canada if Canada does not obey money's laws, the notion of diminished sovereignty does not concern the new elites at all. The question, "Is it possible to have a country any more?" is not the new elites' concern. The answer is not one that worries them. Does this government—does any government—have the courage to oppose such elites? Or will the government let the international money club continue on its love affair with itself?



# THE NATIVES SAY NO



Griv brothers in uniform, Québec's band in the bush

## Quebec's aboriginals may be able to sink the separatist dream



**'We've kicked  
their butts in  
the court of  
world opinion—  
and we can  
do it again'**

—Chief Joe Norton

They are not noisy, perhaps 100,000 people in all. Nearly half are almost invisible, sequestered into the mistletoe of Quebec society. The rest are sprinkled around the province in 54 different communities. Politically they are divided into 11 nations. A few are thoroughly urbanized and sure will schism inside Quebec's plan for independence. But most are rural, and have been before the arrival of the First Europeans. But despite their scant numbers and divided loyalties, Quebec's aboriginal peoples share a common goal: "We don't like Premier Jacques Parson's plan for independence," says Gaston Poirer, grand chief of the Assembly of First Nations of Quebec and Labrador. "And if he tries to take our land out of Canada without

our consent, then he's in a fight on his hands." At first glance, it's not much of a contest. Parson's government is the duly elected representative of seven million people, armed with all the permanent—and coercive—powers of a modern state. By even the most generous estimates, the natives account for 10-15 per cent of the population and their concerns continue to be overshadowed by the larger struggle unfolding across the province. The federalists in Canada's Liberal party captured nine out of 10 seats in the last provincial election, sweeping two new Francophone Quebecers into power in Ottawa in Lucien Robitaille and Denis Proulx (page 33). The separatists, meanwhile, drew 36,000 chapters in their revving sovereignty commissions that last week finally moved out of small towns, Québec,

opening hearings to overflow crowds in Montreal and Quebec City. Amid the hubbub, native voices have been all but drowned out. Parson's would do well to heed them, however. For the natives are unanimously convinced that they have it in their power to turn the Quebec Premier's dream of independence into his worst nightmare.

Lead in the issue, Quebec's native peoples—the first in the far north and 10 Francophone nations further south—claim large chunks of the province as their own. In a rare show of unanimity, they have not these times in the past few months to reject the state concept of the "territorial integrity" of Quebec. They have argued that the province's 10 native populations may have won—by treaty or by force—access to portions of their ancestral homelands, but not ownership or exclusive sovereignty. And they have rejected all the Parti Québécois government's wily attempts to split their ranks, change their minds or buy them off. The government's efforts, in fact, have backfired, fueling rather than quelling native animosity. Quebecers may not act for secession in the coming referendum in new polls for the CEC, but seek not support for sovereignty at only 50 per cent, with 60 per cent against. But if they do, there is a growing likelihood that many natives will refuse to cooperate. Some may even attempt to march out of its self-proclaimed Quebec, taking large chunks of the province with them.

The separatists have no monopoly on incoherence, however. "We're the Napiwak, vice-president of the Quebec family," Mukiyik Corp. like many other native groups, has little patience with the Parson's government's attempted efforts about the fractured nature of Quebec's first nations—a view largely shared by francophone federalists. He has even less with the argument that natives have no choice but to bend to the will of the majority. "They keep telling us that our numbers are too small to be considered in any way in the debate about separation," Napiwak continues. "Well, it may be true that our numbers are inconsequential but the land we're talking about is not."

The Napiwak's ancestral homelands, in fact, amount to roughly a third of present-day Quebec, everything north of the 55th parallel. Aside from 1,700 Inuit in 14 villages, there are no more than a few hundred other inhabitants in the raw terrain of cold rock and rolling tundra that the Inuit call Nunavut. Though poor in population, however, Nunavut is rich in natural wealth. The controversial Great Whale River hydroelectric power scheme has principally on Inuit lands as does the \$400-million Falcon nickel and copper project under development by Toronto-based Inco International Mines Ltd. Diamonds, in fact, is a potential treasure trove, an invaluable asset for any state, particularly a newly independent one in search of economic viability. Natives have gone to war for lesser prizes.

The Inuit's immediate neighbors to the south are similarly placed. Quebec's 62,000 Cree, like the Inuit, inhabit a wilderness populated by few but their own kind. Their lands, too, are resource-rich and strategically located, occupying a belt of territory as long as France that stretches right across the province's midriff. And they, too, have come to deeply resent the Parson's government's assumption that their future rests in hands other than their own. Under the sponsor leadership of Grand Chief Matthew Coon-Come, the Cree are, if anything, even more suspicious than the Inuit of a demonstration of willing arms to break up Quebec in order to protect their own interests (page 16). Coon-Come is the first to admit that there are "obvious dangers" in pursuing policies capable of provoking a direct, possibly violent, confrontation. But he places the blame for that squarely on the shoulders of those who advocate secession: "Isn't that what they want?" he asks. "Isn't that what these people are looking for?"

David Chabot, the provincial government's chief spokesman on native issues, does not agree. He argues that independence presents Quebec's native peoples with a "golden opportunity" to fashion their own future in partnership with the PQ government by negotiating arrangements on a host of issues the natives have always regarded as critical—including self-government and an equitable share of natural resource revenues. "Everything is on the table," he says. Nevertheless, that, except the freedom to walk away from an independent Quebec. "That's where we don't agree," Chabot concedes. "We can never accept the idea that aboriginal lands can be taken out of Quebec."

But Quebec's vaunted territorial integrity is a fairly absurd concept viewed in light of the history of those who have inhabited the place continuously since the last ice age, 10,000 years ago. To the natives, the current provincial borders are arbitrary lines on a map, drawn by European newcomers who paid scant attention to the well-established territories of many native populations. Almost all of Quebec's aboriginal nations are divided by political boundaries: the Mohawks are scattered between Quebec, Ontario and New York state; the Montagnais are divided between Quebec and Labrador; the Cree and the Algonquians between Quebec and Ontario, and the Abenakis between Quebec and New England.

One of the strong forces behind the Inuit's opposition to Quebec's accession to the fold of seceding is the link with the 30,000 Inuit who live in Labrador, Nunavut (the eastern Arctic) and the western Arctic. In an effort to underscore the cross-border nature of their nation, the Inuit are planning their own referendum on Quebec's future, probably before Parson's calls his own province-wide vote. All Inuit, no matter where they reside, will be eligible to vote.

Most of Quebec's major aboriginal nations are contemplating similar moves. Like the Inuit, the three biggest Francophone nations—the Mohawks, the Montagnais and the Cree—are all planning to poll their own peoples. Others may follow. There is even some thought of a pan-aboriginal referendum to parallel Parson's. "How can they possibly deny us the same right of self-determination they claim for themselves?" asks Poirer. "It is a good question, and that's something that the government should be asking."

For the natives, the big separatists, are counting heavily on the weight of opinion outside Quebec, both in the rest of Canada as well as the world at large, to make their case for recognition. And the nations, in a period the United Nations has proclaimed as the Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples are not without friends on the international scene. Both the Mohawks and the Cree have an extensive network of international contacts, and both have been wading waist-deep in recent years to keep their governments from kicking their butts before the court of world opinion, says Joe Norton, grand chief of the Mohawk band at Kahnawake. "We can find allies" that may be on an odd ballot, if current trends continue, "my severer move be put to the test. But all the same, it is not a threat to be taken lightly by a fledgling world that state whose claim to legitimacy surely we'll come to see as more and more unwarranted."



Barry Came in Montreal

# FIGHTING FOR THE LAND

BY BARRY CAME

When he was still a young McGill University undergraduate, Matthew Coon Come squandered his father's wealth with a reckless, if not to be taught about the land of his ancestors, the vast wilderness of his own land in northern Quebec that the Cree have hunted over since the glaciers retreated millennia ago. "I was a typical college kid," he says, recalling how he had arrived in the bush armed with a detailed topographical map of the area he and his father, Alfred, were about to explore. "The first thing my Dad did was tear that map into tiny little pieces," Coon Come continues. "He said I was contaminating the white man's master, making plans for the land without ever setting foot on it, without ever getting a feel for it."

Close to two decades later, few would dare to level that particular charge. Now 38, Coon Come is grand chief of the Grand Council of the Cree of Quebec, in effect, the principal political leader of the province's 12,000-member Cree nation. It is an elected position and, despite his relative youth, Coon Come has managed to build onto the post for the past eight years largely as a result of an ability to articulate the Cree's deeply felt but often poorly voiced concerns about the fate of their ancestral lands. He was drawn into politics as the first place to combat the threat to the land posed by the Quebec government's scheme to harness the hydroelectric power of the rivers that course through the heart of Cree territory around James Bay. As grand chief, he led his people in fighting the Quebec authorities to a standstill over the second stage of the James Bay project, the power development along the Great Whale River. And he is in the midst of marshalling his forces for another, even more critical battle over the Cree lands, one that places him squarely in the path of the Quebec separatist ambition to lend the province to independence.

In Coon Come the separatists face a formidable adversary. The previous Liberal gov-



ernment found that act during the long and bitter lead over Great White. And the current Parti Québécois government in discovering the same act is set out in pursuit of independence. The Cree leader has made it clear that he wants no part of the Québécois adventure. And he has signalled his intention to play a key role in building a coalition of native forces, encompassing all 11 of Quebec's aboriginal nations, to fight Premier Jacques Parizeau's program. "The process that is now in place is a basic denial of aboriginal rights," he declares. "If Québécois want to paddle away, that's their business. But it's our business to decide whether we want to jump in the canoe with them—or remain behind as dry land."

The remark is typical of Coon Come's style. He tosses it off casually during a long talk at the modest offices of the Cree Grand Council, maintained in a ramshackle building on the unfashionable edge of Ottawa's downtown core. The imagery might seem a little contrived coming from almost anybody else, particularly a native politician. But Coon Come manages to get away with it, largely because he radiates authenticity. On this occasion, he is dressed for the part in boots, moose pants and ski jacket. But it is more than a surface appearance. He is lean and trim, a hearty black belt, an athlete as the last that shaped him. "I've always been very aware of my identity, who I was and where I came from," he says. "I've never suffered from any of those fits that all fit that what we like to call the urban Indians."

Coon Come's roots lie among the Cree who have hunted around the shores of Lake Mistassini, 500 km north of Montreal, for 10,000 generations. Only the family name is new, a product of

the not very-terrible imagination of a bureaucrat from the federal Indian Affairs department who paid a visit to the area just after the Second World War. He found five brothers, all requiring a last name in order to hold some long-forgotten federal regulation. The bureaucrat decided to tag each with a variation of the Cree word for snow, which is "toon." The future Cree leader's grandfather, the youngest of these brothers, was labelled Coon Come.

Matthew was born on April 23, 1956, in a tent on his father's trapline 30 km outside of what was then a seasonal Cree encampment beside Lake Mistassini. It has since blossomed into a more or less permanent town, equipped with roads, schools and a host of modern amenities. But it remains at bottom a traditional Cree community home to a shifting population of 3,000 who spend a most part of the year hunting, fishing and trapping in the bush. Coon Come's father, now 50, still works the family trapline, using all the land for six or seven months every year. His 69-year-old grandfather, the first Coon Come, attempts to do the same whenever age and infirmity permit. And Matthew himself returns at every opportunity to the log cabin he built in the bush several years ago, largely to make sure that his own children grow here to "wake on the land." The place is so isolated that his grandmother had never seen a white man when she died in 1938, at the age of 94, because the road from the world outside did not reach Mistassini until 1978. Young Matthew himself did not see his first white until he was six years old. "That's when the agent from Indian Affairs arrived by foot plane to reward my father that it was now to send me off to residential school," he remembers. "The agent brought along a Maize to make sure that my father understood he had to comply."

Like legions of native children across Canada, Coon Come was separated from his family at a tender age. "I cried every night for the first three months," he says, recalling his first taste of residential school in Moose Factory on the shores of James Bay. Except for this home during vacation, he remained in church-run residential schools for a decade at Moose Factory, then further south in the Quebec north town of La Tuque, and finally in Hall, where he graduated from high school in the age of 16. Two events occurred while Coon Come was in Hall that were destined to have a decisive impact on his life. In high school, he met Maryanne, the Mistassini Cree woman who would eventually become his wife and the mother of his two sons and three daughters, aged 4 to 27. And it was also in Hall that he first caught a glimpse of his political future. "I picked up a Montreal newspaper that had a map of what was then the new James Bay power project," he recalls. "I was stunned to see that map beside the place where I had played as a child, was going to be submerged under a gigantic lake."

The incident kindled a dormant political awareness in Coon Come, setting him on the path that would eventually propel him to the leadership of Quebec's Cree. It led first to two years at Trent University in Peterborough, Ont., studying political science, then on to McGill, where he hoped to enter law school. "I was told to be the best damn Indian lawyer there ever was," he says, black eyes glowing behind his steel-framed glasses. Fate intervened once more. However, at the stage of a delegation of Cree elders from Mistassini, who arrived in Montreal with an invita-

Coon Come in Gatineau, Que., left, at home with his wife Maryanne and three of their five children back in his roots.



## Matthew Coon Come challenges the separatists

tion to return home to run for election to the band's council. He took up the offer and easily won in his first run for public office. He was 21 years old. By the time he was 24, he was chief of the Matimora Cree post he held for five successive years. Then, in 1989, he was elected grand chief of the entire Cree nation in Quebec.

Like any career politician, Coon Coon is not without critics. His friends baffle the PQ government's chief native affairs spokesman, David Cliche: "He's hard to understand," complains Cliche. "I have good relations with other native chiefs. I even have fun with some of them. But not with Coon Coon. He never lightens up. He always keeps his distance."

There are critical voices as well in the Cree community, particularly by among the previous generation of Cree leaders who negotiated and signed the Northern Quebec and James Bay Agreements. And



## 'Our land is our memory. Everything has a story.'

Kitchens, the former chief of Whapmago, and Robert Kesteven, who was chief at Chisasibi, have publicly criticized Coon Coon for his role in the Cree territories by continually seeking to undermine the James Bay convention. Kitchens and Kesteven have joined others who have raised questions about Coon Coon's concentration on major issues at the expense of more local concerns. And they have used as evidence Coon Coon's decision to establish a more or less permanent red dress—and his family—in Tadoussac rather than in the Cree lands.

Nevertheless, most of the Cree were quite happy with Coon Coon's leadership. "The vast majority of Cree like him," says Matthew Mackas, chief of the northernmost Cree band, at Whapmagosis on Hudson Bay. "He's a dynamic leader and he's done a great job." Mackas points out that the issue of economic development was discussed recently at a national assembly of the Cree, where Coon Coon's general approach was endorsed. And he adds that it is virtually impossible for the grand chief to be in the region "because so much of the job involves dealing with governments and travel." And, in any case, it's not likely to be an issue far much longer in that Coon Coon's lease on his rented house in Tadoussac is about to expire, after which he plans to move his family back to Whapmagosis.

Coon Coon's political career has reached another twist, involving racism. Throughout it all, he has been devoted to dealing off attempts by resource-hungry outsiders to wrest the ancestral Cree lands from native control. "Our land is our memory," he says. "That's why it's so important to us. Almost every time out there has a name, almost every rock. Something happened here, something happened there, some-

body lived his first snows at that position. We know where the bear drew a line, the moose paths, the beaver, the otter; the otter. Everything has a story and these are the stories that sustain us. It's why we feel attached to the land, why there's a special relationship with it."

It is that special relationship that is about to collide with the sequacious dreams of independence. The Cree live on a huge chunk of Quebec territory, more than 150,000 square miles of land that stretches in a wide belt right across the centre of the province from James Bay to the Labrador border—almost three times the area of the three Maritime provinces combined. Other than the Cree, few people inhabit this wilderness. The PQ government is ready to grant the Cree, along with the other 10 aboriginal nations in the province, a measure of self-government in the territories they inhabit as well as a share in the proceeds that may come from any exploitation of the region's vast natural resources. But there is a catch. The draft bill on sovereignty that Parliament unveiled in early December makes it clear that all deals with the natives are contingent upon their recognizing the province's "territorial integrity." In short, there can be no changes in Quebec's existing borders—a position that has the province's Liberals also support.

That is simply not good enough for Coon Coon. "Quebec sovereignty is a major threat to our status and our rights," he maintains. He argues that Parliament's draft bill amounts to a "fundamental" abrogation of aboriginal rights as defined under



Hawking with son Ryan (above), cooking outdoors in Matimora (right): Kitchens

# THE TOUGHEST JOB

David Cliche is trying to win over the natives

On the wall at David Cliche's office in Quebec City is a large framed photograph. It is an aerial view, looking down upon a small lake nestled within a thicket of forest. "That's my land in the Basque," says the personable, prematurely balding 45-year-old who holds what is probably the most tenuous job in Prime Minister Jean Charest's government. He is the charge of a cabinet agency called the Aboriginal Affairs Secretariat, a position that makes him the man in the uncomfortable middle of the argument over independence between Quebec's government and Quebec's native people. To convince the difficult job of his task, Cliche uses to use the picture on his office wall. "I tell every active leader who comes in here that's one place of Quebec they can't leave," he says with a nod at the photo. "I tell them it's mine and they'll better keep their hands off it."

There is a thud in Cliche's voice as he delivers the remark. But there is also another note, an undertone of anxious disbelief. For many Quebecers of European descent, and not just the francophone separatists in the PQ government, the separatist demands are absurdly excessive. Almost every one of Quebec's 11 aboriginal nations is involved in some form of land claim—which together add up to fully two-thirds of the province's territory. "I think they'd be just as upset about this much," Cliche droops as he draws a small circle one-way of Quebec near the centre of the Eastern Townships.

Intentional or not, it is as effective tactic, drawing native land claims by pointing them in an unexpected, even preposterous light. And Cliche is particularly adept at the manoeuvre, perhaps because of his intimate association with Quebec's northland and the people who live there. Although awarded for the first time last year in a suburban Montreal suburb, he has been active in both PQ circles and among the natives for two decades. He worked for Quebec's Cree for four years in the late 1970s, helping to implement the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, and later served as aide to the federal government's minister of Indian Affairs in northern Quebec. Almost single-handedly, he wrote the PQ's native policies. And Cliche would likely be in the cabinet right now as native affairs minister if Parizeau, emboldened by policy first established by René Lévesque, had not decided to keep the policy portfolio in his own hands.

But while Parizeau has the title, it is

Cliche who does the work. Ever since the PQ was elected last September, he has diligently pursued agreements with a number of the province's aboriginal nations. Among other propositions, he has offered the last a new deal on self-government, including control over their own educational, social services, land management and justice systems. He has proposed to set aside the Atlantic and Montserratian nations a scheme to share management of



Cliche: "I tell them it's mine, and they'll better keep their hands off it."

22,000 square miles of land north of Trois-Rivières in central Quebec, along with nearly \$400 million in federal compensation. And he has worked out arrangements with the Mi'kmaq to regulate the hunting native police forces on that nation's reserves. Though anxious, Cliche's goal is clear with all of them, and others, proposals. He wants to co-opt Quebec's natives to the PQ cause or, failing that, to at least buy their silence. He chooses to describe his effort differently: "I'm offering them a chance to get on board. The natives joining, whether they like it or not." So far at least, government's enormous, unwieldy weight with the natives. For even, in many respects, in fact, Cliche seems to be making enemies. Gladys Potvin of the Assembly of First Nations, for one, has publicly demanded his resignation. As Cliche himself freely admits, the job he holds is not easy.

B.G.M./Quebec City

the Canadian Constitution as well as in a series of previous treaties and agreements, in particular the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, which the Cree signed in 1975 as part of the deal that allowed the first stage of the James Bay power project, along the La Grande River, to proceed. In that agreement, the Cree reserved all their "native claims." Their rights to their ancestral homelands were, in the language of the agreement, "vague and general."

True enough, says Coon Coon. But the deal was signed under duress, he argues. What is more, the entire concept of personally negotiating native rights is, according to the Cree leader, "an outdated remnant of the colonial era." He believes the policy is blatantly "racist" in charge he has been labelled before, most recently last fall in Washington when he spouted an apartheid house in Quebec by speaking to the American people in protesting Cree rights. Deputy Premier Bernard Landry denounced the recall of Canadian ambassador Raymond Charbon for failing to uphold Coon Coon and even drew dark lines which he later withdrew, about the possibility of laying criminal charges.

Last rights alone, the James Bay agreement clearly states that none of the terms can be changed without the consent of all three signatories—the federal and Quebec governments as well as the Cree. "He had us in a bind," he says. The agreement in the context of Quebec's remaining in perpetuity a member of the Canadian Federation, says Coon Coon. "They have no right to unilaterally change the terms nor to sue their own people."

He is equally dismissive of some of the other promises contained in the PQ government's independence program. He has no argument with Parizeau's offer to share natural resource revenues but, noting that natural resources are already under provincial jurisdiction, he wonders why that must wait for independence. By the same token, the pledge to recognize native land rights along with those of other minorities does not wash with the Cree for the simple reason that, says Coon Coon, "native people are not in the same class as other minorities" because aboriginal rights are constitutionally guaranteed. "Genocide and racism don't sign treaties," he remarks. "We are, in almost every sense of the word, a nation, and we insist that our relations with Quebec be on a nation-to-nation basis."

As for Quebec's insistence on the sacred inviolability of its borders, the Cree leader responds with scornful laughter. "When I hear talk of Quebec's territorial integrity, I can't help but remember the fact that we're sitting on it in the middle of the province of Quebec. Our territory has changed seven times: England's King Charles I first claimed possession of it in the 17th century. Another English monarch, Queen Victoria, gave it to Canada two centuries later. The Canadian natives have carved it up three times in the past 100 years. Not once," Coon Coon remarks, "did anybody ask us, the people who lived there, what we thought."

Although Coon Coon admits that he and his people are more comfortable as a federal state like Canada, where there are checks on the central power, he denies suggestions that his outspoken opposition to Parizeau's program is motivated by paternalist sentiment toward Quebec. "This and in the future of the Cree," he says, "and neither as a nation nor as a people."

camp. In the Cree camp, I'm here to protect the rights and interests of my people no matter what happens in Quebec." He is, however, elated by what he calls the "persistent double standard" adopted by Parson's columnists. "They tell us they have the right to self-determination—but we don't," he complains. "They have the right to hold referendums—but we can't. They have the right to go to Washington to make their case—but we can't."

At bottom, Coie Centre simply does not believe Quebec has a case to justify secession. "One can only wonder if there are gross violations of human and human rights," he argues. "Can Quebec claim that? I doubt it. Even the Cree would have a hard time making that point in any court of law that I'm acquainted with." If, however, Quebec were to forcefully take the Cree and their territory out of Canada, then the picture changes. "Would that not be a gross violation of our fundamental rights and freedoms?" he asks.

To that end, Coie Centre has embarked on a campaign to isolate the separatists. It has been working assiduously for the past several months by like-minded active leaders in Quebec. Outside the province, Coie Centre and its allies have renewed the international contacts they made during the battle over the James Bay power project in an effort to line up support for the Cree position in the United States and at the United Nations—notably prominent activist Robert Kennedy Jr. As for the Cree inside Quebec, they will take no part in Parson's planned referendum, instead, they will hold their own referendum to decide on a course of action should the rest of Quebec vote in favor of secession. Coie Centre acknowledges that it is a scenario fraught with peril, particularly if his people vote to stay in Canada while the Innu people rightly choose to go the other way. "That certainly would be an interesting situation," he muses. "I guess it would be up to the federal government to choose a response." He refuses to speculate on the nature of that response. But he does add, with a quiet smile, "Of course, we'll be sure to resist the federal government at all their own laws and their own responsibilities."

If Coie Centre is worried about the future, he betrays no sign of it. He gives every appearance, in fact, of someone who has come to terms with his fate. That may be partly the result of an uncertain future. Though still actively rising, his two brothers are suffering a similar political attack. A minor one when he was 18 and a more serious one, requiring hospitalization, a decade later. "I have a congenital heart defect," he explains. "I don't think about it most of the time and I certainly don't worry about it. I can't deny that it's there." It does not deny, either, that it has also had a certain urgency to him. But he goes on. "Our lands are under attack and have sustained harm from people for so long. 'Everything flows from the land,' he says. "As long as we have it, the Cree will see us—no matter what happens in Quebec." On that point, at least, Coie Centre is probably correct. He can point to more than 3,000 years of history to prove it.

# GATHERING MOMENTUM



I took only days for Lucienne Robitard to launch the fight for her political career—and a new job in the federal Liberal government's voter in Quebec. In one of three by-elections won by the Liberals last week, the 49-year-old former Quebec Liberal cabinet minister jumped into the federal ring as the rookie MP from the Montreal riding of St-Jacques/Westmount. Only three days later, and battling a head cold, Robitard directed her government's line at a two-hour televised debate on a CBC Radio-Canada poll on an actual issue. Of the 49 parliamentarians, including members of the Bloc Québécois and the Parti Québécois, Robitard had perhaps the most reason to smile at poll results, which indicated that 60 per cent of Quebec

ers would vote against Quebec separation. Instead, she scored the poll a five-point flourish, bolder messages and, once worse, potential political land mines. "All these results, the by-elections and one poll, are good signals for us," she declared. "It's really easy to say, 'That's it, we will win.' Anything can happen."

A fresh face to the long hybrid Liberal stronghold in Montreal, Robitard is expected to play a pivotal role in the upcoming referendum campaign—most likely from a perch in the federal cabinet. Despite attempts by the Liberal government to transplant its own accomplishments last week, the party's by-election victory in Ottawa's new Quebec ridings only minor changes in the political landscape, sending one Quebec

seat from the Opposition Bloc Québécois and missing the number of Liberals in the House of Commons to 177. But in the early stages of the campaign to decide Quebec's future, Robitard's victory, as well as those of francophone Liberal candidates in the Bronx/Montreal and Ottawa/Vanier ridings, are considered by federalists to be a small, but essential, step in creating momentum and establishing credibility in Quebec. Said a senior Liberal adviser:

"These are the kind of building blocks we desperately need."

In fact, after months of caution, the Liberal government is preparing a bolder approach to the national unity issue. Over the past six months, Inter-governmental Affairs Minister Marcel Masse quietly put together a team of 40 civil servants to conduct polls, build a strategic plan and privately analyze the unfolding sovereignty debate in Quebec. Known as the Unity Operation, the team has an annual budget of at least \$8.9 million, about the same amount that the PQ government is spending on a series of regional commissions to promote its sovereignty agenda. Part of the federal group's task is to stimulate government operations. But its main goal is clear: Said Masse: "The purpose is to gain widespread awareness of what's going on and to permit us to react quickly to what ever happens in all the provinces—but especially in Quebec."

Robitard will obviously play a key role in the exercise. According to Liberal insiders, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien is expected to shuffle his cabinet, or add to it, to accommodate his star candidate. One possibility explored by Liberal strategists was to appoint Robitard as a junior minister in charge of intergovernmental affairs. That would free Masse, a former settler baronet, to deal exclusively with the task of reorganizing the civil service. Another possible option involves shuffling the cabinet. Some Ottawa analysts speculated that Chrétien might have in the many critics of the current health minister, Denis Marchand, and name Robitard, a former provincial health minister, as Marchand's replacement.

Whatever her public role, Robitard is destined to be a key leader of the Liberal 20-year-old Quebec caucus. First elected to Quebec's national assembly in 1980, the former Montreal social worker rose quickly in former premier Robert Bourassa's cabinet, serving in culture, education and health portfolios. Once considered a possible successor to



## A by-election sweep and new poll results hearten the federalists

Robitard after her by-election victory: 'You only put your cards on the table step by step'

from the Opposition Bloc Québécois and missing the number of Liberals in the House of Commons to 177. But in the early stages of the campaign to decide Quebec's future, Robitard's victory, as well as those of francophone Liberal candidates in the Bronx/Montreal and Ottawa/Vanier ridings, are considered by federalists to be a small, but essential, step in creating momentum and establishing credibility in Quebec. Said a senior Liberal adviser:

"These are the kind of building blocks we desperately need."

In fact, after months of caution, the Liberal government is preparing a bolder approach to the national unity issue. Over the past six months, Inter-governmental Affairs Minister Marcel Masse quietly put together a team of 40 civil servants to conduct polls, build a strategic plan and privately analyze the unfolding sovereignty debate in Quebec. Known as the Unity Operation, the team has an annual budget of at least \$8.9 million, about the same amount that the PQ government is spending on a series of regional commissions to promote its sovereignty agenda. Part of the federal group's task is to stimulate government operations. But its main goal is clear: Said Masse: "The purpose is to gain widespread awareness of what's going on and to permit us to react quickly to what ever happens in all the provinces—but especially in Quebec."

Denis Paradis, federalist forces consider the by-election victories as small, but essential, steps in establishing credibility in Quebec

two weeks after her defeat in last September's Quebec provincial election. She will be an influential supporter of Chrétien's low key strategy in the early stages of the referendum campaign. "We must be very careful with strategy," Robitard told Maclean's. "The official campaign will only start in 40 to 45 days before the actual referendum. Until then, you only put your cards on the table step by step."

Predictably, there were differing opinions about the significance of the Liberal win. Chrétien initially boasted that the government's by-election sweep was "a clear indication that the federalists have won" and that the referendum was "not a question of when the referendum." The Liberal rhetoric cooled with reports of a dismal poor voter turnout—as low as 30 per cent in the civil service riding of Ottawa/Vanier—and the significantly narrow gap in popular votes in the Eastern Township riding of Brémont. In fact, Premier Jacques Parson's chief Liberal candidate Jean-François Bertrand's loss by just over 3,000 votes to Liberal Denis Paradis in the traditionally federalist Brémont riding as good news. "It's more vivid in our good news," Paradis said. "Those who want to look at Brémont/Montreal and say it indicates a setback for sovereignty—oh no, it indicates exactly the opposite."

Apparently, not one of the by-elections was a true indication of the mood of Quebec—or even a reflection of the massive popularity of the federal Liberal government in most of Canada. Brémont, with a 30 per cent non-voting population, was one of the few ridings outside of Montreal to vote in favor of the federalist Liberal government in the 1992 constitutional referendum. A solid tie in the federal vote between the incumbent Tories and Liberals in the 1980 federal election in favor of the Bloc's Gaston Péladeau, was considered something of a fluke. Last week's by-election—following Péladeau's death last summer in a car accident—was more a battle of ideologies. Paradis, the former head of the Quebec Job Association, an heir brother of Pierre Paradis, a former Quebec Liberal minister. Former PQ communications minister Jean-François Bertrand was the son of a popular Union Nationale premier, Jean Jacques Bertrand.

In Ottawa/Vanier, civil servants, worried about cuts in the federal workforce, expressed their frustration by simply not voting. As expected, Marcel Masse, a 38-year-old regional government employee, easily won the long-range Liberal seat, vacated last fall by Chrétien's appointment of Jean Robert Gauthier to the Senate. But the unusually low voter turnout of 30 per cent, as well as a strong second-place showing by the Reform candidate, took some of the edge off the Liberal victory.

Still, with the Quebec referendum approaching, the by-elections served their purpose for the Liberals. Said Carleton University political scientist Robert Jackson: "They won the three elections, so nobody could say the job is anything in. Secondly, they got a new and powerful Quebec minister. They won one." For a party that is quickly marshalling its resources for the battle ahead, both developments came as a welcome tone.

R. KAYE FUJITA in Ottawa



UNITED COLORS  
OF BENETTON.

The sacking of Maj.-Gen. Brian Vernon may be just the start of a military shake-up

# NEW ORDERS



Vernon, de Chastelain (inset), offensive conduct or a case of 'male bonding'?

**T**hose support was welcome, but it was too late. Last week, disgruntled travellers boarding Air Canada's 815 a.m. flight from Toronto to Ottawa were joined by Maj.-Gen. Brian Vernon. At once on the previous day, Vernon, who is one of the highest-ranking army officers in Canada, was fired from his post as commander of Land Force Central Area, which encompasses some 11,000 troops in Ontario. His crime: he had failed to warn his superiors that the government would be embarrassed by a video depicting yet another group of Canadian Airborne Regiment paratroopers in a grisly hazing ritual. Even though his fate was sealed, passengers on the flight encouraged him to be light as he left Vernon may be just the first casualty in the military attempts to modernize the outlook of many of its senior officers. "There is a component in the video that does reflect on how the forces operate," Defence Minister

David Collette told *Maclean's*. "The armed forces cannot be completely unaccountable for changes that go on in society."

Vernon was the highest-ranking officer to fall over the release of videos depicting Airborne soldiers in crude and sometimes racist acts. His exact fate was not known last week. Officially, he was to be reassigned to a new position at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa. But Vernon also said that he might seek the advice of lawyers on what to do next. And while his dismissal was not directly to his dislike to correctly advise his superiors on the contents of a third hazing video, many defence analysts saw wider implications.

In fact, sources within defence headquarters in Ottawa told *Maclean's* that Vernon's firing sends a clear signal that Collette is determined to reform the military and to demonstrate that he intends to deal aggressively with any rogue elements within the armed forces. To reinforce that, commanders from all three branches of the armed forces were summoned to Ottawa to meet with the chief of defence staff, Gen. John de Chastelain, last week. They discussed the hazing and what policies are needed to prevent them from reoccurring in the future. "The military is being forced

to adapt to a rapidly changing society," said Collette. "There are going to be problems." De Chastelain's decision to sack Vernon may help to build acceptance for any future reforms. Martin Stoddard, a defence analyst with the Toronto-based Centre for International and Strategic Studies, said morale in the armed forces had been badly damaged by crude depictions of Canadian soldiers. But he said the risk and fire may well see Vernon's dismissal as an indication that a high-ranking officer is finally being held accountable. "The enlisted people felt the high-ranking were not getting hit as hard," said Stoddard. "They felt Vernon's sacking is justified."

The Airborne's trouble began during the UN famine-relief mission in Somalia in February 1993, when a Somali teenager was strangled to death by a group of soldiers assigned to the regiment's 3rd Commando unit. So far, eight members of the unit have faced courts martial over the incident. And this week, Capt. Michael Soss, the last officer to be charged in the murder, is to appear before a military court in Petawawa, Ont. The inquiry fallout from the court martial was only enhanced in January when a video showing Airborne soldiers at Somalia making racist comments was broadcast. A few days later, a second video surfaced showing paratroopers in a group-grogginess in which soldiers appeared to be hitting their superiors with their own faces. Public outrage over the videos prompted the government to order the Airborne disbanded in late January. But since then, two more videos were slipped to the media. In one,

made in 1991, soldiers are depicted being disrespected with what appears to be a small 30-year-old ritual associated with creating the equator.

While Collette eventually accepted the navy's insistence that what appeared to be a secret was actually a secret, he was actually asked with Tolson's Secret, the military was deeply angered by yet another video, this one shot in Petawawa just six months ago. Vernon had earlier been assigned by de Chastelain to examine the contents of the video. In his report, Vernon said it contained little more than "innocuous" scenes of free drinking. In fact, the tape shows soldiers undergoing electric shocks, having their heads shaved and drinking to the point of vomiting. As a result, Collette told the House at Commons that he might have been misled by his military staff. Last week, de Chastelain concurred with Collette saying that the hazing, drinking and parties depicted in the video would no longer exist. "We would have the Canadian armed forces. And he promptly allowed the defence minister Vernon's head. Staff de Chastelain. I told Vernon fully accountable for his actions."

Vernon, who also has a military inquiry on a \$100,000 claim in the cost of running his unit's headquarters in Toronto, began his military career with the reserves in 1958 at age 16. He entered the regular army in 1965 and advanced rapidly, taking over as operations officer of the Airborne Regiment in Edmonton in the early 1970s. A rise as a company commander in the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry followed and, in 1975, he was made commanding officer of the Airborne's 3rd Commando unit. In 1985, he was appointed base commander of CFB Calgary, and in 1988 was promoted to commander of Land Force Central Area—in effect, chief of the army in Ontario.

Vernon, who colleagues say is a traditional army man, did not accept his punishment quietly. The firing was first made public in a news release. And in his farewell was cau-

terence, Vernon, wearing a distinctive maroon beret, appeared to take direct aim at de Chastelain, saying that only a "barren or a civilian" could find the video offensive. By speaking out, Scott Taylor, publisher of the Ottawa-based military magazine *Exposé* de Corps, said Vernon had earned the respect of his colleagues. "He took it on the chin and he didn't duck," said Taylor. "He was speaking directly to de Chastelain."

Despite his career, Vernon appeared to contradict himself as at least one crucial point. In a television interview on Feb. 9, Vernon said that he had not seen the entire contents of the videos. But he added that if he had viewed portions of the video showing paratroopers building charged electric wires in a tent at strength, he would have "some talking." According to Taylor, Vernon's initial comments stuck closely to the official military line on the controversy. But once he realized he would likely be fired, Scott believes that the general decided to "go out on a limb of glory," by holding his own news conference.

In fact, Vernon once told reporters last week that some aspects of the hazing depicted in the video were essential to promoting cohesiveness in a fighting unit. He also claimed the video, which he described as "brutal," showed no evidence of racism, harassment, injury or coercion. "Insulting scenes may be offensive," said Vernon. "But the total effect is one of male bonding which is essential for teamwork in fighting units."

Some military observers say Collette may have backed himself into a corner by setting impossibly high standards for the military to meet. Privileges Stoddard, a prominent Toronto defence analyst, said that by disbanding the Airborne Regiment and firing Vernon the army would now have to offer up someone's head every time a soldier steps out of line. As a result, he said, many officers would likely avoid making the critical decision. "We would have a disgusting element [the Somalia murder], to the credit [de Chastelain], and yet they are all being treated at the same level," said Stoddard. "It has profound implications for the armed services."

Other analysts say de Chastelain's decision to fire Vernon may have also sown a wedge between the military's top command structure and more traditional soldiers. In fact, one Airborne officer based at CFB Petawawa told *Maclean's* that some of the former Airborne troops will now side with Vernon because they believe the government overreacted in its decision to disband the unit. And, he said, most soldiers believe that the acts depicted in the hazing videos are largely harmless. "The minister can stand up and fire a general because some soldiers pulled on a video," added Stoddard. "This is silly." Still or not, Collette's actions are determined to reform the military. And it has already cost a small general his job.

TOM PENNELL with JAMES FRASER in Ottawa



Collette's military background forced to adapt to a changing society

SO WHY SHOULD  
YOU STAY AT  
CROWNE PLAZA?

## IT'S ALL IN THE ATTITUDE

CHOWNE PLAZA  
Toronto, Ontario

© 2001 Blackwell Science Inc. *Journal of Internal Medicine*  
 Vol 250: 397–404 (2001)  
 0954-6820/01 \$15.00  
 Blackwell Science Ltd, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, UK and  
 350 Main Street, Malden, MA 02148, USA

The other reality, less easy to support statistically but also

# Another Honda Original.



Ask Mom. That's the advice we gave the Honda engineers before they began designing the new Odyssey. Obviously they listened well, because the stylish end result reads like a mother's wish list of features come true.

From its extensive list of standard comforts and luxuries, to its incredibly nimble handling and exclusive safety features, the new Odyssey takes you where no other vehicle in its class has been before—even when it's just dropping the kids off at school.

The new Honda Odyssey. Comfort, convenience and versatility in a vehicle that rides and drives like no other. Thanks Mom.

*The New Odyssey*

Safety first. Odyssey meets 1997 11% passenger car side-impact requirements and gives you driver's and front passenger's seating (NHTSA's 4 wheel disc brakes—standard).

Hugs and kisses. Sliding doors are for moms. Three side-impact doors are for people. Only Odyssey handles plus the latest extra length on its class.

Family friendly. Among its numerous convenience features is a third seat that does one-handed flips to fold flat with the floor or provides easy access to passenger storage. Naturally.



Take time. Only Odyssey has a fully independent 4-wheel drive with anti-lock brakes. You get the Honda van, Odyssey's handling finesse, and side-impact 4-wheel drive.

**HONDA**

Remember Your Seatbelts. It's A Simple Fact Of Life.

# Canada NOTES

## PATRONAGE CHANGES

The federal government unveiled new rules designed to make it easier to fire patronage appointees who demonstrate incompetence. Under the proposed changes, more cabinet appointees will serve "at pleasure," meaning they can be fired at any time for any reason. The government will limit "fixed term" appointees, who can be dismissed only for just cause, to public offices requiring independence and impartiality.

## HIBJ DISCRIMINATION

The Quebec Human Rights Commission said that dress codes in public schools that ban the wearing of the hijab, or Islamic scarf, are discriminatory. The hijab issue was sparked by the enforcement of the dress code at a Montreal high school last September that led to a student wearing a hijab being asked to leave. The school's parents' committee recently decided to reconsider its controversial dress code.

## CUNTON WILL MEET BOUCHARD

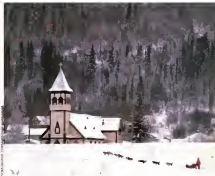
U.S. Ambassador James B. Clinton said he will meet with Quebec's Liberal Leader Lucien Bouchard as well as Reform party Leader Preston Manning on his first state visit to Canada, scheduled for Feb. 29 to 31. But Clinton emphasized that the meetings will be routine matters of courtesy and are not intended to highlight "political disagreement in Quebec."

## GULF WAR SUIT

Kenn McTaggart, a 38-year-old former Canadian Forces soldier who served in the 1991 Persian Gulf War, said he plans to sue the federal government over so-called Gulf War syndrome. McTaggart, who says he suffers from muscle spasms, joint pain, short-term memory loss, irritability and fatigue, claims that because of his illness he has been unable to hold a steady job since he left the Forces in 1992. Dozens of Canadian veterans of the war have developed a variety of symptoms they attribute to their service, as have thousands of U.S. military personnel.

## SEGREGATION OVERTURNED

In a victory for the rights of disabled people, the Ontario Court of Appeal ruled that 18-year-old Emily Eaton of Bramford, Ont., who has cerebral palsy, must be integrated into a regular classroom with children her own age rather than segregated in special classes as ordered by the Board County Board of Education. The court held that forcibly segregating a disabled child is a violation of charter rights.



**MUSH, MUSH, MUSH!** A dog sled team driven by Bob Holder of Fairbanks, Alaska, arrives in Dawson City, Yukon, in seventh place at the halfway point in the Yukon Quest International Sled Dog Race. Seventeen mushers qualified for the second leg in the 1,800-km race between the territorial capital of Whitehorse and Fairbanks.

## Gun-control legislation

Despite intense pressure from opponents, Justice Minister Allan Rock tabled his long-awaited firearms-control legislation in the House of Commons. Under the bill, a key plank in a Liberal appointee strategy, a national registry will be set up for the country's estimated seven million firearms, including hunting rifles and shotguns. The initiative is expected to cost \$65 million.

Canadians will have five years, starting in 1998, to register their weapons. After that, possession of an unregistered gun could result in a fine of \$2,000, a criminal record, and, in serious cases, up to five years in prison. The law also bans a wide range of weapons, including military and paramilitary rifles and some handguns, cracks down on gun smuggling, and stiffens penalties for using a firearm in the commission of a crime. Gun owners, Reform MPs and some Liberal backbenchers claim that the legislation goes too

far and questions whether it will actually reduce crime. The Bloc Québécois argues it is not harsh enough.

## A case of mercy

Jean Brink, 81, of Stony Creek, Ont., pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the August, 1994, killing of her husband at nearly 50 years. Carol Brink testified that the 80-year-old man had pleaded to die because he had advanced Alzheimer's disease. "He said, 'Please do something, do something,'" she told the Ontario Court, provincial court, admitting that she stabbed her husband three times before stabbing herself in the chest. The couple's only daughter, Joan Myers, 36, later found them lying together on a blood-soaked blanket on their diningroom floor, holding hands. Brink, who said that she regretted surviving the suicide attempt, will be sentenced on March 2.



# MEXICO BLUES

Mounting crises put the country's new President under the gun

Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de León was due for some good news. Since taking office last December, the service Mexico President had suffered one setback after another, prompting some critics to begin writing his political obituary. Desperate for a reason to a tumultuous economy, Zedillo turned to fellow Zapatanos in the southern state of Chiapas. On Feb. 9, he publicly identified their grievances, ranked leader, Subcomandante Marcos, as Rafael Sebastián Guillén Vicente, the son of a well-to-do farmhand dealer in the northern port city of Tampac. And he dispatched 2,500 troops, backed by tanks and helicopters, to capture Marcos and other leaders taken by the poorly armed rebels during a short-lived insurgency in January, 1994. With the rebels on the run, last week Zedillo's signing called a halt to the freedom offensive, saying that he wants to work "a political and peaceful solution to the conflict." At the same time, Chiapas Gov. Eduardo Roldán announced his resignation, a key demand of the Zapatistas who alleged lined in last August's state election. With that, both sides appeared ready to put down their arms and resume peace negotiations.

It would appear that Zedillo finally got the good news he had been waiting for. But appearances can be deceiving. Marcos issued a pseudo's communique, published in several Mexico City newspapers, denying that he was Guillén, as alleged by Zedillo. Marcos complained fiercely that a widely circulated photograph of a plucky, bearded Guillén "made me look ugly and had ruined all my correspondence with women." And other Zapatanos demanded that the government pull back troops and cancel arrest warrants against them as a condition for peace talks. Mean-



while, the President's flagging over Chiapas worried investors already skeptical about his leadership abilities. And delays in finalizing a \$70-billion international package of loan guarantees for Mexico, announced by President Bill Clinton last month, sent the country's stock market and currency reeling. Compounding Zedillo's troubles, his Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) suffered its worst electoral defeat in 66 years at risk, losing the governorship at powerful Jalisco state to the right-of-center National Action Party.

Of Mexico's myriad problems, the Chiapas revolt could prove one of the most difficult to solve. The first round of peace talks tumbled down last June, when Zapatista leaders accused the government of offering nothing more than studies and inquiries into local complaints. The rebels claimed to have the overwhelming support of the poor rural state's mostly indigenous population, past discrimination of the Maya Indians. The government says it spent about \$1.1 million on various projects in Chiapas last year. And last week, it announced new spending in "indigenous areas" totaling some \$140 million. But the Zapatistas—who launched their uprising on Jan. 1, 1994, to coincide with the start of the North American Free Trade Agreement—are demanding wholesale land reform and the scrapping of NAFTA, which they say benefits rich landowners at the expense of poor peasants.

In fact, some observers say that Zedillo, sensing the impracticality of ever reaching a workable solution with the rebels in Chiapas, gambled on a quick military victory. "The weakness of the Zedillo government manifested a spectacular action in order to recuperate his authority," said Luis Hernández Navarro, a frequent commentator on Chiapas. "There has also been pressure on Zedillo from Wall Street. But most importantly, the pressure has come from the hard line inside the army, the business and the governing party itself."

Some analysts say that Zedillo's curious decision to halt the military offensive last week will not help resolve the situation. "The troops are now angry with Zedillo for not carrying through and finally doing the job," said Lorraine Meyer, a



**'The weakness of the government necessitated a spectacular action'**

political scientist at the Colegio de México. "Those who support the Zapatistas now feel they have won a small victory over Zedillo." In fact, some \$10,000 protesters marched in Mexico City last week calling for Zedillo's resignation and shouting "Mexico, hold on. The people will rise up."

Meanwhile, a powerful explosion on a gas pipeline near the border between Tabasco and Chiapas states underscored Mexico's vulnerability to guerrilla attack. Although the blast was ostensibly accidental, the Zapatistas have warned in the past they might carry out acts of economic sabotage. Lector Lora Torres, deputy director of the state oil company Petros in the southern region, said satellites at company plants linked by the pipeline pipelines had been jammed because of the blast. That was a sobering thought for Zedillo, who has pledged to put up \$10.5 billion in annual oil-export revenues in collateral for a much-needed international oil package.

On the political front, the PRI's loss of the governor's seat in Jalisco was bound to mark a setback in Zedillo's already strained relations with the ruling party. Many PRI supporters blame his bungled peace negotiations for their woes, and his promises of greater democracy have posed a threat to the party's hard liners, who critics say have long used force to maintain their grip on power. The last election before Zedillo took office, a November vote in Tabasco state, was marred by widespread brief allegations, although it

his party rallied against Zedillo's efforts last month to solve the dispute, causing the President to appear weak.

But analysts said that the Jalisco elections, which observers called remarkable close, could actually prove to be a boon to Zedillo's quest to strengthen democracy. That point was not lost on the victorious National Action Party (PAN), which, aside from the governorship, also won control of the state legislature and at least 80 of 124 city halls, including Guadalajara, Mexico's second largest city. "This triumph shows it is possible to change the government through the force of votes and not through the force of bullets," said Felipe Calderón, PAN's secretary general. "It has 1989 meaning as expected, as it holds as though it will be, it will be a most important step towards the firm construction of a democratic future."

That future may hinge on the outcome of U.S.-Mexican financial talks. Last week, U.S. treasury officials reported making "good progress" in negotiating over a \$38-billion package, the first step of a roughly \$70-billion international loan package designed to tide Mexico over a cash and currency crisis brought on by a heavy reliance on short-term debt and a ballooning trade deficit. The delay in completing the package, coupled with mounting fears that Mexican companies will not be able to pay off their debts, has sent stock prices down throughout Latin America in a dizzying spiral of last month's announcement of the Mexican market that forced Clinton to freeze assistance to the country.

The package has been delayed because the cautious U.S. treasury, under pressure from the Republican-controlled Congress, wants assurances that the money will not be wasted and that Mexico will pursue policies that will put it in a position to repay the loans when they come due. For the past, Mexico has been slow to spell out exactly how it will use the international aid, and it will refinance some \$20 billion in maturing, dollar-linked short-term debt. Last week, Mexican officials gave the first details of their plans, saying they will use up to \$1 billion of the aid to help them to pay off all of the debt.

But some analysts predict that the worst is yet to come. Last week, the Mexican construction and tourism conglomerate Grupo Roldán announced that it is defaulting on \$37 million of short-term debt contracted by its subsidiaries. This raised the specter of other defaults—and even bankruptcies—on hard-hit Mexico companies struggle to cope with an economic crisis spawned by Zedillo's sharp devaluation of the peso in December, said Gene Francis, an analyst at the research group NorthWest Washington Analysis. "This takes the Mexican crisis to another level."

ANDREW BRESKI with ALICIA STONE, DWIGHT DAVIS  
in Mexico City

# Standing by his man

When THE Clinton formally nominated fellow Arkansas Henry Foster Feb. 2 to be U.S. surgeon general, the Democratic President predicted that the Republican-controlled Senate would surely provide the necessary vote of approval. With a nod to make Republican Senator Bill Frist, a Nashville surgeon

## REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

By CARL MULLINS

invited to the White House ceremony as a Foster supporter, Clinton declared: "I am confident that thoughtful conservatives will have the same view of Dr. Foster as Senator

Frist does when they have the same opportunity to review his whole record."

Pro-lifeists rapidly became false prophecy when it became known that Foster, a Nashville gynecologist and obstetrician for almost 30 years, had performed abortions. Not only did senators who oppose the practice denounce the nomination, but some who condone it avoided Clinton for bawling. Last week, as Foster began holding hearings on an on-site visit, they were in no hurry to hold confirmation hearings. Clinton's staff laid plans for a showdown. Said presidential adviser George Stephanopoulos: "It's critically important to stand up for what you believe in."

By picking a fight over Foster's appointment to a largely ceremonial job, the Clinton camp creates an acerbic political point. A debate inside or outside Congress on the explosive abortion issue could serve to widen a rift among the Republicans. Most of the dramatic soundings of the party's 1992 convention debates over "family values," the Republican leadership has been self-politicking the abortion question as a divisive, no-win electoral issue. It has been reinforced in that stand by five fatal shootings in protest attacks against abortion clinics in the past two years. But the substantial profile evangelical wing of the party isolates members of Congress eager to make Clinton-sponsored pro-life laws.

Ralph Reed, director of the 15-million-member Christian Coalition, encouraged that tactic by warning that his group would back any 1993 Republican ticket that included a candidate who stood less than four-square against abortion. And far-right Republican Pat Buchanan stepped into the arena while serving notice last week that he is considering a second run at the presidency next year. "I do have the Republican Party steps backing away from its pro-life platform," he declared.

For Clinton, there are other potential political dividends to be reaped in standing by Foster even after belatedly learning about controversial features in his doctor's past. As accounts of the number of abortions Foster had performed or overseen escalated—from an initial single operation to "fewer than a dozen" then 30, perhaps 50 more with an experimental abortifacient drug and possibly hundreds in all according to one count that Foster denied—the record also laid up other touchy elements. These included advising the use of condoms by teenagers, the provision of early sex education in public schools and the language abandoned practice of removing the words of recently dead



Foster, Clinton abortion fight

scaped women in the 1960s and early 1970s. But in an Associated Press opinion poll on the abortion question completed last week, 70 per cent of the respondents said Foster's abortions should not disqualify him from becoming surgeon general, and 73 per cent said he deserves a Senate hearing rather than being barred to withdraw.

The White House defended Foster's record, attempting to redirect attention to a Nashville campaign for teenagers called "I Have a Future" that Foster supported to discourage sex and pregnancies among young people. That position, White House staff noted positively, received a presidential honor award from Clinton's Republican predecessor, George Bush.

Clinton refused to yield to critics and abortion Foster, as he did when abortion was banned in the closeted case of his earlier nomination for senior federal positions, also served to make amends to liberals critical of the way he created the surprise general vacancy. A month after the Republican won control of Congress in the Nov. 8 election, Clinton fired Jocelyn Elders from the post. She had provoked conservatives as he advancing the distribution of condoms in schools and for agreeing with a quiescent at an AIDS conference that masturbation as safe sex "lessons should be taught" in sex education.

Conservatives at Capitol Hill threaten Foster as "Gleason Lane." But the President's support for his nominee reflects an increasingly combative response, including threats to sue his veto powers against a Republican agenda that includes reversing his 2004 abortion law and ending Democratic social programs.

Clinton's first act as President, in executive orders on Jan. 22, 1993—the 20th anniversary of the U.S. Supreme Court decision that legal abortion included the right of privacy—presidential ban on abortion counseling at federally funded clinics and abortions in military hospitals. Last May, he told to make the harassment of staff and doctors at abortion clinics a criminal offense, because law. Now, in the Foster case, for all its inept handling, he has challenged the Republicans to respect the debate over his stand that abortion by choice should be made "safe, legal and rare." □

# ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

Taxing your health is not the way to solve Canada's economic problems.

**WE'RE CONCERNED. YOU SHOULD BE TOO.**

The federal government is considering a tax on health and dental benefits. Most Canadians depend on these benefits. If you're one of them, you'll be paying the price. In more taxes. And in compromised health care.

**Say NO to a tax on dental benefits.**

**Say NO to a tax on your health.**

- Ask your dentist for further details.
- Write or fax your Member of Parliament.

A message of concern from the Canadian Dental Association and your Personal Dental Association



**CANADIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION**  
L'ASSOCIATION DENTISTE CANADIENNE

# ENJOY HOME DELIVERY OF MACLEAN'S & SAVE OVER 2/3 OFF THE COVER PRICE!

A personal subscription to Maclean's makes perfect sense because you pay just 89¢ an issue! You benefit from all the news, entertainment and enjoyment of Maclean's, delivered right to your home every week!

For faster service, call toll-free 1-800-268-6811 (in Toronto, 596-5523)  
9 a.m. - 7 p.m. EST, Monday - Friday  
(please quote reservation code S55E1)

Or  
**FAX**  
1-416-596-2510

**Maclean's**  
Magazines/Revue

**JUST 89¢ A WEEK**

☐ Yes! Send me 52 issues of Maclean's for just 89¢ a week.

Name

Address

City  Province  Postal Code

☐ Please bill me ☐ I prefer to pay now (\$49.52 GST included)  
☐ Cheque ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ American Express

Card No.

Expiry

GST not included in Quebec; add 5.7% GST (also not included in Canada and Que. 9% GST)

CLIP & MAIL  
Maclean's, Box 4003, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1B8

There are more than 170 Inter-Continental hotels throughout The Americas, Europe, Pacific Asia, The Middle East and Africa.

[illegible]

| FORUM INTERNATIONAL<br>General Practitioner Exhibitors    |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
| Boston, Massachusetts<br>The Lowell Hotel                 |  | \$425 |
| Palm Beach County, Florida<br>Jupiter Beach Resort        |  | \$450 |
| Redondo Beach, California<br>Pavilions Hotel & Yacht Club |  | \$400 |
| Seattle, Washington<br>the Edgewater Hotel                |  | \$150 |

Testimony from former Palermo city councillor Gioacchino Perrino, billed by Italian prosecutors as the first Mafia political insider to provide evidence against his own colleagues, led to the arrest of two former Sicilian kingpins of the powerful Christian Democratic party.

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev mounted a powerful counteroffensive against his growing opposition, denouncing the 10-week-old official campaign in briefings, Chergashin and promising to stamp out corruption and stabilize the economy. In his second inaugural address in January, he accused military leaders of misleading the operation in Chergashin, which he characterized as a "criminal dictatorship." But his harshest foes remained unimpressed. Communist leader Genadiy Zhygarev, describing the speech as a "bad and miserable sign," Meanwhile, Russian and Chechen military leaders agreed to cancel a frequently violated border ceasefire for another two days.

# CHOOSE TO CRUISE



## Member Cruise Lines

American Hawaii Cruises  
Carnival Cruise Lines  
Celebrity Cruises  
Commodore Cruise Line  
Costa Cruise Lines  
Crystal Cruises  
Cunard Cruise  
Cunard Europe/America River Cruises  
Cunard Queen Elizabeth 2  
Cunard Royal Viking Line  
Delta Queen Steamboat Co.  
Dolphin Cruise Line  
Egmont Lines  
Holland America Line  
Majesty Cruise Line  
Norwegian Cruise Line  
Oceanic Cruises  
Orizani Lines  
Pearl Cruises  
Premier Cruise Lines  
Princess Cruises  
Radisson Seven Seas Cruises  
Regency Cruises  
Royal Caribbean Cruise Line  
Royal Cruise Line  
Seabourn Cruise Line  
Seaworld Cruise Line  
Silversea Cruises  
Sun Line Cruises  
Windstar Cruises  
World Explorer Cruises

## How to Choose A Cruise.

Your CLIA-Affiliated Travel Agent  
Will Help You Choose the One  
That's Right for You.

**N**o matter what your cruise vacation preference, there is a ship and a cruise for you. More than 82,000 travel agencies across North America affiliated with Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA) — look for the bright blue-and-white CLIA seal in the window) can help you narrow your choice.

**IT DOESN'T COST ANYTHING TO BOOK A CRUISE.** CLIA-affiliated travel agents have access to the most up-to-date information about cruises, destinations, costs and special savings. They can help you save both time and money. Ask them about:

**DURATION:** CLIA's 35 member cruise lines offer itineraries that range from three days to three months.

**ITINERARIES:** Cruise ships go literally everywhere in the world that is accessible by water.

**SHIP SIZE:** Cruise ships carry as few as 100 passengers and as many as 2,600. Some travelers like the intimacy and yacht-like feeling of smaller ships; others prefer mega-ships that are floating resorts.

**ATMOSPHERE:** The ambience aboard ships ranges from spontaneous casual to classic formal festivity.

**ACTIVITIES:** Cruise activities appeal to smokers and non-smokers, athletes and at-home business, gourmands, playboys and gymnasts. Diving enthusiasts range from beachside shore to coral-plateau dives.

**ACTIVITIES ABOARD:** Shoppers love the opportunity to sample wares in a different port every day. But passengers can also tripole on volcanic trails, climb a pyramid, scuba dive or water-ski.

### CUISINE:

Shepherd dining is legendary for both quality and variety. Today's passengers — on any type of diet — may select from an abundance of menu choices.

### YELLOW PASSPORTS:

You can choose a cruise designed especially for people like you. Many cruise lines offer single cabins, single rates for double cabins and cabins made month-ages — and part-time for bridge, golf and dining. For families (who book 80 to 95 percent of all cruises) there are comprehensive kids programs. Most ships offer a wide variety of people.

### COST:

There are cruise vacations to suit every budget, from the most cost-conscious to the most luxurious. A cruise offers the best travel value on the market with a fare that is virtually all-inclusive.

### TALK TO AN EXPERT:

In addition, the cruise industry is proud to recognize an increasing number of qualified to serve cruise clients. CLIA's certification program is experts in cruise vacation sales and recommendations that help to prospective cruisers.

Talking with a knowledgeable CLIA-affiliated travel agent who understands what type of vacation you are looking for will be the first step toward your most memorable vacation.



Mr. James G. Goddard is president of Cruise Lines International Association.





Martin's meeting with Chrétien marks his Ottawa first week in political life

# ON THE HOT SEAT

BY MARY JANIGAN

**T**axes may be certain—but they are never simple. When Finance Minister Paul Martin promised to plug "loopholes" for the wealthy last week, he sent shivers down the spines of restaurant waiters across the nation. While the minister portrayed "loopholes" as the refuge of the wealthy, the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association frantically countered that the industry owes only of its 667,000 jobs to a so-called loophole that allows taxpayers to deduct half of their business expenses for meals and entertainment. As an Ottawa response for Mr. Martin's week, association directors nervously pointed out that 50 per cent of those who use the deduction are lawn sales, clerical and blue-collar occupations such as truck drivers. More importantly, thousands of waiters and kitchen helpers could lose their jobs if the deduction disappears—and business slumps. "We told our directors that [Mr. Martin] will likely talk about narrowing the business and closing tax loopholes," says

Michael Fernlee, the association's non-president of government affairs. "These are code words for new or increased taxes."

That does distort the extent of Martin's political dilemma on the eve of his budget, expected on Feb. 26. To placate the unusually jittery financial sectors, the minister must, at least, reach his deficit targets of \$22.7 billion in 1995-1996 and \$25 billion in 1996-1997. Such goals require tough measures—and will provoke outraged protests that the Liberals have concluded that they can withstand the storm if everyone agrees to live on equal share of the pie. As a result, Martin performed an often felt but occasionally dangerous political dance last week. He and Interdepartmental Affairs Minister Martin Meledandri to cut government programs. He told provincial finance ministers at an Ottawa meeting that their 1995-1996 transfers for social programs would remain untouched—but that transfers would be slashed and probably redesigned in 1996-1997. And, most dramatically, he played upon the fears among economic classes, implying that he would bring taxes on the rich for the sake of business. "We are going to close loopholes," Mr.

he told the House of Commons. "And to the best of my knowledge, it is not the poor in this country who are taking loopholes."

Such language was in response to a disappointed comment among major Liberal backbenchers and their constituents that rich Canadians evade taxes. Those MPs reason that cuts to government programs and transfer payments far harder at lower income. Canadians. Wealthier Canadians, in turn, should pay more taxes to share the pain. Toronto MP Steven Amodeo (now in the opposition) told Martin's office that rich residents of his eastern Toronto riding cannot bear another income tax increase. "I get 50 letters on Valentine's Day saying, 'There's a heart, don't tax it,'" he says. But, he adds, his constituents might tolerate small tax increases on such products as gasoline. "People are coming into my office saying, 'I don't mind paying my fair share, provided the rich people pay their fair share, too.' I feel that they don't pay it now. How can there be someone making \$500,000 who does not pay a penny in income tax? The main thing is that we all suffer equally."

Although Martin's tough talk pleased such constituencies, it did little to placate the financial markets. Most economic analysts do not believe that tax increases are the answer to Canada's fiscal problems, that in they could lead to they simply postpone the day of reckoning. As well, analysts were clearly distressed when Martin explained last week that he was not going to outline his deficit targets beyond 1996-1997 in his budget. Partly in response to that assurance, the influential New York City-based bond rating agency, Moody's Investors Service, warned that Martin's plans may not survive Canada's next economic downturn and that it may, in turn, downgrade Canada's investment AAA credit rating (page 48).

Within hours, the Canadian dollar tumbled almost half a cent, but it ended the week up 0.04 cents at 71.29 (U.S.). Says Ted Carmichael, chief financial officer for J.P. Morgan Securities Canada Inc.: "The \$25-billion target is clearly inadequate as a medium-term goal. There is too much volatility in so many markets today that international investors view high debt and deficit nations such as Canada with some skepticism. Martin needs to convince international investors that more progress will be made. Vague statements of ultimately balancing the budget are not enough. He needs a lower national target which clearly goes below the \$25 billion in future years."

There is another danger in the minister's current approach: it is not clear what is a loophole and who is rich. "Loopholes" could include measures such as registered retirement savings plans, which encourage Canadians to put aside their own funds for their retirement—and thus reduce the growing danger of the elderly on the public purse. "Over the years, they have closed down the quality of the real 'loopholes' so there are not many left," says Brian Newirth, president of the Canadian Taxpayers Federation in Montreal. "But I guess it plays well with a certain constituency and we're not in a hurry to give up on this or that, the rich have to pay their individual share."

But the "rich," in turn, could include many Canadians who consider themselves to be middle class and already overtaxed. Financial analysts point out that the top tax bracket now applies to Canadians who earn approximately \$60,000 or more per year, depending on the

province. "The definition of rich has progressively escalated down over time," notes Warren Jettin, chief economist at the Bank of Nova Scotia. "I think all Canadians who have family income of \$50,000 or more can expect to pay more in the future than in the past."

Such increases might spark a middle-class tax revolt. Last week, on the same day that Martin promised to plug loopholes, 3,500 people joined into a riotous rally in Metro Toronto to cheer Reform party Leader Preston Manning's anti-tax crusade. Many provincial finance ministers seconded that reaction after their meeting with Martin. British Columbia's Elizabeth Cull said she had detected a "loud and clear" message during her pre-budget consultations: "Tax increases at this time are just not going to be acceptable. Average working people in British Columbia feel that they are not seeing any benefits from the economic recovery. They want to see it in their paycheque." Alberta's Jim Prentiss was even blunter: "Our governments that tells you as individuals to pay more in taxes is saying 'We have done all we can to make our government operate the most efficient and we can't do any more so we have got to tax more.' No government in the country can look a tax payer in the eye and say that today."

Although all provincial governments were sympathetic to Martin's dilemma, some were in a better position to give advice. Two days after his meeting, Saskatchewan Finance Minister James MacKinnon announced that his province would actually cut the 1995-1996 fiscal year with a surplus of \$1.29 billion. The province projected surplus in each of the next four years. And Saskatchewan would actually pay \$240 million towards its current \$110-million deficit in 1995-1996. "For the first time in over a decade, we are reducing debt rather than adding to it," MacKinnon told the legislature. This week, New Brunswick Finance Minister Allan Rock will announce a 1995-1996 budget surplus, Alberta's Downing will project a 1995-1996 budget deficit with a surplus on the horizon for 1996-1997. As a senior New Brunswick official told MacKinnon: "We are putting forward a long-term debt reduction program, four or five years into the future. We haven't solved our problems with tax increases—and we don't think the federal government should either."

Still, as long as there are millionaires who are undoubtedly creating taxes, Martin's "tax the rich" approach holds popular appeal. Donna Daulo, the vice-president of Envestures Research Group Ltd., notes that the Liberals drew their votes

■ **MacKinnon:** "For the first time in over a decade, we are reducing debt rather than adding to it."



largely from lower and middle-income Canadians—so attacks on the rich probably boost their political fortunes. The downside, however, is more sales and perhaps more disaster. Increasingly, politicians have detected a growing gap between Canada's income classes, that is, lower-income Canadians are far more devoted to Canada's social safety net than upper-income Canadians who, in turn, are more likely to call for spending cuts. Daulo warns that if the minister continues to wield such political slogans, he could exacerbate the economic imbalances within the nation. "I don't think our comment makers' minds," she says. "But if this were to continue, it could lead to a downward spiral that has the potential to move the debate to another level. We haven't seen this sort of talk in a long time. I don't know what the future of this sort of language is." Perhaps it is a taste of the upcoming budget debate. □

# A Moody market

A credit agency sounds a warning note

As a wake-up call, it was a doozy. Moody's Investors Service shocked financial markets—and Finance Minister Paul Martin—late last week by announcing that Canada's coveted triple-A credit rating was under review, a move that could spell a credit downgrade from the New York-based agency within the next few weeks. Driving Moody's dramatic announcement were concerns over rising federal and provincial debt as well as Canada's ability to deal with its deficit ahead of what the agency referred to as "the next inevitable economic downturn." Also at stake is Moody's rating on Canadian debt issued in foreign currencies, which carries a double-A stamp, the second-highest possible rating. That rating has already been cut by a notch as the past year.

Bravo! (Just not Moody's microscope.) And immediate repercussions in financial markets: International investors began to sell Canadian assets late last week, sending the Canadian dollar down half a cent against the U.S. counterpart. Bond markets slipped sharply. The Bank of Canada stepped in to raise short-term interest rates by half a percentage point, a move aimed at curbing them in the battered loan, which relied on strong trade figures and closed the week at 72.29 cents (U.S.).

Clearly agitated by the turn of events, Martin issued a statement that he was "worried" Moody's chase to launch its broadside attack ahead of the federal budget, which is expected at the end of the month. Still, Martin cautions, "the government realizes that strong fiscal action is required." But by week's end, it was clear that Moody's public scrutiny of Canada's credit rating will send out waves that will rock virtually every Canadian borrower—not just the federal government. "Canada's creditworthiness is in the process of being downgraded. There will be a trickle-down effect on prime rates and corporate borrowing costs," says Arno Gimpel, assistant chief economist at the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Certainly, the federal government faces the worst fallout from a credit downgrade, a move you may attest to attract investors to low-

costed debt. In fact, every one percentage point increase in Canadian interest rates adds \$1.7 billion to Canada's annual debt servicing costs, according to the finance department. Even credit rating agency Standard & Poor's Corp. lost its powder dry after Moody's announcement, but officials say it, too, will pass judgment on Canada's financial health once the budget is tabled.

Nevertheless, even Canada's best-run governments and companies are now braced for the sting of a credit downgrade. The fed-

eral government and chief executive John McNeil declared, "It's infuriating to lose a triple-A rating through no action of the company, but rather through the sorry state of the government's finances."

To quell such corporate outrage and to contain market panic, Martin took every opportunity to publicly express his dismay at Moody's actions and to eloquently reaffirm his commitment to a federal deficit equal to three per cent of Canada's gross domestic product within two years, eventually halving the budget. Some financial executives say Moody's warnings may help the finance minister win cabinet support for budget cuts. And in private, at least one banker says Martin has urged Bay Street financiers to keep searching for local security, to "keep the money in the hole."

Several economists, however, insist that Martin need not have been surprised by Moody's warning because his widely touted budget deficit goals are not enough to impress credit rating agencies—or financial markets. A cut in Canada's double-A foreign currency debt rating would push the country into parity with Belgium and Singapore, says the more junior market of double-A credits such as Australia and Spain. "Moody's is looking at trends that are not reflected by the budget," says Ted Carmichael, chief economist for investment dealer J.P. Morgan Securities Canada Inc. Carmichael lists such trends as the instability that comes from central bank global capital flows (discussed by Moody's as capital flight from Canada), Canada's over-reliance on foreign investors and the "shelter loan" on provincial and federal government debt more than \$200 billion, or 40 per cent, of Canada's federal debt comes due in the next two years. "The finance department probably didn't appreciate this message, but they cut it off to their advantage. They can make modifications to the budget that will add to the confidence of financial markets," added Carmichael.

Other economists agree that Martin could build confidence by setting a goal of balancing the budget within the Liberal's current mandate, which runs out in 1998. But whether or not Canada's credit rating is downgraded in coming weeks, they say that Moody's warning has further focused Martin and his provincial colleagues on deficit cutting. The budget remains "black as night," says Scott's Gimpel, says this round of budgets will definitively show that "the age of deficit-financed government has come to an end."

For their part, triple-A rated companies such as Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada and Imperial Oil Ltd., both of Toronto, also face problems because of Ottawa's perceived weakness. While senior executives at both firms say that a downgrade would cause real pain in day-to-day operations, Sun Life



New housing construction near Toronto: all borrowers are affected

and chief executive John McNeil declared, "It's infuriating to lose a triple-A rating through no action of the company, but rather through the sorry state of the government's finances."

For their part, triple-A rated companies such as Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada and Imperial Oil Ltd., both of Toronto, also face problems because of Ottawa's perceived weakness. While senior executives at both firms say that a downgrade would cause real pain in day-to-day operations, Sun Life

# EPSON®

## Low cost ActionLaser™ printers are packed with features and FREE software too!



EPSON ActionLaser printers are packed with terrific features! With four low cost, high quality models to choose from, EPSON ActionLasers are quickly becoming the most popular laser printers on the market!

But that's not all! EPSON ActionLaser printers are also packed with FREE software! You'll receive a FREE copy of HouseTax, Canada's most popular personal tax preparation software, with the purchase of any ActionLaser printer between Dec. 15, 1994 and Mar. 31, 1995.

**FREE SOFTWARE**  
with the purchase of any  
**EPSON ActionLaser**

Only valid between  
Oct. 1, 1994 -  
Mar. 31, 1995

For a  
participating  
dealer  
near you or  
promotional  
details call

**1-800-463-7766**  
Offer available only in Canada

| EPSON ActionLasers PRODUCT FEATURES |   |   |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Features                            | 1100                                    | 1100                                    | 1500   | 1600   |
| Print Resolution (dpi)              | 300 x 300<br>Edge Sensing<br>Technology | 300 x 300<br>Edge Sensing<br>Technology | 600 x 600<br>Resolution<br>Improvement<br>Technology | 600 x 600<br>Resolution<br>Improvement<br>Technology |
| Standard Resolutions                | 18" PCL 3 <sup>rd</sup>                 | 18" PCL 3 <sup>rd</sup>                 | 18" PCL 3 <sup>rd</sup> EPS/PS                       | 18" PCL 3 <sup>rd</sup> EPS/PS                       |
| RAM/Max Memory                      | 1MB / 5MB<br>Image Compression          | 1MB / 5MB<br>Image Compression          | 1MB / 5MB<br>Image Compression                       | 2MB / 6MB<br>Image Compression                       |
| Memory Options                      | 15 pin-NIM                              | 15 pin-NIM                              | 15 pin-NIM   | 15 pin-NIM   |
| Single Ink Imaging<br>Capable Life  | 4,000 pages @ 5%<br>Two years           | 4,000 pages @ 5%<br>Two years           | 6,000 pages @ 5%<br>Two years                        | 6,000 pages @ 5%<br>Two years                        |
| Warranty                            | Two years                               | Two years                               | Two years  | Two years  |
| Toll Free Support<br>1-800-463-7766 |   |   |  |  |

EPSON ActionLasers

It all adds up to Action Packed laser printing!

Satisfaction Guaranteed!

EPSON, the EPSON logo, and ActionLaser are trademarks of Seiko Epson Corporation. All other names are trademarks of their respective owners. © 1995 Epson America, Inc.

ANDREW WILLEN

# Chipping away at the future

*A shortage of raw materials puts pressure on British Columbia's forest policy*



Storing wood chips in Vancouver suddenly is not a commodity

When Peter Bentley landed off a hostile \$650-million takeover bid for real Skagit Forest Products Ltd. last December, the Pacific chief executive of Vancouver-based Canfor Corp. had just one thing on his mind—wood chips. After years as the left arm of the logging industry, sourcing demand for pulp and paper, changing environmental regulations and new technology mean that wood chips are suddenly a hot commodity. Three years ago, they sold for a standard 1,000kg load for \$65 a year ago. And Bentley, who runs the \$1.5-billion forest products business that his family founded after leaving Austria when the Nazis invaded in 1938, says that his aggressive pursuit of Skagit was rooted in Canfor's basic need for "self-sufficiency and control of wood-chip supply." In fact, his company temporarily lifted two central B.C. pulp mills for 10 days last fall because of a lack of the raw material.

Although Bentley eventually abandoned

his two-month campaign to win Skagit in early February, his quest for a new supply of wood chips—the makeshift-stored crushed chunks of British Columbia forest that form the raw material for paper and pulp—has put the political spotlight on a volatile mix of issues including logging rights and environmental concerns. Above all, it has raised tough new questions about the future of British Columbia's \$24.4-billion forestry sector.

Acquiring Skagit would have transferred Canfor into one of the world's three largest forest products companies and added access to enough new trees to feed three pulp mills each year. But that prospect drew an unflinching response from B.C. Forests Minister Andrew Peter, who startled the industry by announcing, midway through the Canfor-Skagit takeover battle, that he had "officially" with the terms of the proposed deal. Specifically, he questioned whether Skagit's offer to cut trees would be sustainable on

the existing B.C. law, which allows logging permits to be revoked after a change of corporate ownership. "It would have been irresponsible to not give [Skagit's] shareholders a framework of non-forest policy," Peter told *Maclean's*. He adds that Canfor's victory would have had "a domino effect as other companies reacted to what they saw taking place with wood-chip supply."

Peter's concern about a frantic scramble for B.C. wood-chip assets, however, is well-founded. For one thing, Skagit wanted to find out Canfor's offer only by trading on its highly desirable wood-chip stocks. In exchange for a 10-year supply of wood chips for its Kamloops, B.C., pulp mill, Weyerhaeuser Canada Ltd. extended an \$80-million loan to Skagit to buy back some of its own shares at premium prices. And even before the curtain dropped on that corporate drama, a group of primarily U.S. investors—starred for wood chips to supply their newspaper mill on Vancouver Island—formalized a \$44-million merger offer to Omble Forest Products Ltd.

According to Mike MacCallum, a Vancouver-based partner at Price Waterhouse, British Columbia's logging, pulp and paper industry may be as much as 10 per cent short of the woodchip supply needed to operate at full capacity in 1995. In part, that shortage reflects changes in technology and industry operating practices. Until recently, sawmill operations would discard the wood left over when planks and two-by-fours were cut and feed it into a choker, that chewed the wood scrap into chips. But over the past two years, the mills have started forcing these trimmed scraps into planks for such lucrative value-added products as roadway clear drains.

Woodchip supply is also being squeezed by changes in forest management and government regulation of the industry. Peter's department is currently reviewing land use and forest industry practices that seek to balance the interests and agendas of business, environmental and community lobbyists; what he hopes to produce is a framework for sustainable harvest of British Columbia's forests, along with protection of sensitive wilderness areas. Those efforts have taken on heightened political significance in a year when the province's New Democratic government faces an election.

Whatever the candidates, Peter says that since October is the number of trees cut in British Columbia is governed as the province moves to a sustainable and credible forest management policy. Estimates on how much the harvest will ultimately be reduced range from government projections of a 60 per cent decline to world-wide industry scenarios of a 15-per-cent cutback. The minister adds that the relationships between loggers and environmentalists are now so fractious that "we were haggled down to the point where access to logging new areas was more theoretical than real."

But whatever policy changes lie ahead, Peter's intervention in Canfor's bid for Skagit

# Rewards add up



*The points program that takes you to the skies. And beyond.*

With most points programs, flying is the ultimate end. With us, it's just the beginning. The Membership Rewards™ program from American Express can put you aboard Canadian Airlines and its Canadian Plus partners, including American Airlines. What's more, it brings you experiences far beyond those of ordinary points programs.

Virtually every dollar you spend on the American Express Card earns you one point towards the reward of your choice. You can start claiming rewards with as little as 1,000 points.

Transfer your American Express points to your Canadian Airlines frequent flyer account and fly free\* almost anywhere in the world. Or, choose from more than two hundred other reward experiences, including accommodations, fine dining, once-in-a-lifetime adventures and entertainment—from movies to rock concerts to major theatre events.

The Membership Rewards program from American Express can take you to the skies. And beyond all expectations.

For information about enrolling in the Membership Rewards program (or to apply for the Card), call 1-800-668-AMEX.



Membership Rewards™

ers has sent a chilling message to an industry that is just recovering from the recession. For his part, Bentley calls Priet's comments about the Centre bid "a serious intervention into the capital markets." And he blames the minister's "blatant self-interest" for his costly defeat. Certainly, the railway has been buoyed by demand for lumber from home builders in the United States and Japan and by a steady increase in newspaper prices. Over the past 22 months, newspaper prices have climbed by 31.2 per cent, they are expected to hit \$1,150 a ton on March 1.

After collectively losing \$800 million in 1991, that cyclical turn in fortunes is well over. B.C. forest companies posted \$200 million in profits on \$14.4 billion in sales in 1993, and MacMillan is projecting \$1 billion in profits for 1994 on \$14.5 billion in revenues. The stock market already reflects expectations of strong financial results: the forestry index of the Toronto Stock Exchange rose 20 per cent over the past 12 months, compared with a five-per-cent rise in the overall TSE index of 300 Canadian companies.

Now, because of the uncertain political climate in the province, observers say the the final merger between Canada and the U.S. investors is up-and-as well as other possible deals—may be delayed. The syndicate wanted Orinda to supply their six-year-old newspaper mill at Gold River on Vancouver Island, a mill that has been closed for two years, partly for lack of wood chips. But, as

Priet made clear to Carter, the logging licenses may not automatically be transferred if ownership changes. John Johnson, a forest products analyst with Richardson Green-shields of Canada Ltd. in Vancouver, says "Ultimately, the province owns the woods on behalf of the people of British Columbia, and



Geoffrey Bentley: 'a serious intervention'

they're going to balance off a number of interests. They've just made as much more aware of that by stepping into the Carter-Sheen takeover."

Furthermore, tougher provincial regulation

could jeopardize jobs, a consequence that is politically unacceptable in an election year. Currently, British Columbia's forest industry is the province's largest employer, supporting 92,000 workers. That is already down from the pre-recession level of 106,000 jobs in 1989. And Scott Alexander, spokesman for MacMillan Blacell Ltd., British Columbia's largest forestry company, says: "We see the last-line studies having a far more significant impact than the government's intentions."

Last summer, a provincial commission recommended that the government create a province of central B.C. forest—about half the size of Cape Breton Island—as part of a plan to balance environmental and business needs. Critics protested that this plan would mean the loss of up to 850 forestry jobs. But provincial officials countered that new jobs would be created through a \$3-billion re-training program known as the Forest Renewal Plan.

Re-training workers and taking jobs, however, will not improve the supply of wood chips. In the near future, MacMillan says that two B.C. pulp and paper mills are partly controlled by Japan's Daishowa Paper Manufacturing Corp. and West Fraser Timber Ltd. and another owned by Stone Container Corp. of Chicago, are more vulnerable to supply problems because they buy wood chips on the open market, rather than harvesting their own forests. Other industry analysts note that rising wood-chip prices will inevitably squeeze pulp and paper profits margins, putting older, less efficient mills out of business.

As a result of the supply squeeze, Richard von Gersdorff's Johnson says the forest industry "is now doing what the mining industry did two decades ago: thinking globally." Increasingly, Canadian lumber companies are beginning to look abroad for the logs they need to feed their mills. MacMillan (Blacell) recently won an auction of eight huge huge loads of Alaskan logs, beating out bids from seven other mills and securing enough wood chips to keep a mill running for only about a month.

Meanwhile, Carter's Bentley is finding new sources of wood chips. He's using new technology to reuse his own sawmills for additional wood scraps and signing up supply from Assewerth Lumber Co. Ltd. "Our mills will run at capacity," Bentley says. But he adds that the B.C. government's actions have left him with "a very deep sense of outrage. He felt that [Steen Johnson] took an opportunity that was seldom coming along" but that in the competition for woodchip supply brought up, the search for similar opportunities may seem infinitely



## Strength of Experience

Experience counts for a lot in business. Especially the kind of experience Chartered Accountants can bring to an organization.

CA's undergo a demanding education and gain valuable hands-on experience in a wide array of businesses. As a result, CAs can do much more than expert financial analysis. They bring real-world experience to help your business succeed.

When you want to add strength to your management team, add the experience of a Chartered Accountant. With a CA, you get strength beyond numbers.



Chartered  
Accountants  
of Canada

Strength beyond numbers



*Not just one of the finest hotels in Edmonton—  
one of the finest hotels anywhere.*

—David Merrell, Merrell Productions

Canadian Pacific 884 Hotel & Suites

Hotel Macdonald  
Downtown Edmonton

To reserve with Alberta's highest rated hotel that's giving all the best reviews  
call us toll free at 1-800-447-3414

ANDREW WILLES





## SUBSCRIBING TO THE FINANCIAL POST FOR THE FIRST TIME?



## OR JUST RENEWING?

Become one of the thousands of successful Canadians who subscribe to The Financial Post by calling 1-800-387-9011 or mailing the coupon below. It will arrive on your doorstep by 6:00 AM.

Tuesday through Saturday. Also included with your subscription is the monthly Financial Post Magazine and the annual FP 500. All for less than \$29 per month. It makes money as well as saves.

YES, start my ☐ THREE MONTH subscription to The Financial Post for \$21.50 + \$5.00 P&H sending \$26.50.

Name  Change enclosed ☐  
Address  Bill to: YISA ☐ AMN ☐ NYC ☐  
City  Province  Card #   
Postal Code  Phone  Signature

CALL 1-800-387-9011 FAX: (416) 593-6661 Visa/Amex/DC/MA/601P

PLEASE: P.P. Co of 1000 100 King St. E. Toronto, ON M5X 1C7 Tel: (416) 593-6661 Fax: (416) 593-6662. All orders are subject to credit review. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery of subscription. All orders are subject to credit review. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery of subscription. All orders are subject to credit review. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery of subscription.

The Financial Post

# Business NOTES

## A test of trust

A U.S. federal judge rejected the justice department's proposed interim settlement with Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Wash., saying that it fails to break the software giant's monopoly or to correct its "anticompetitive practices." The proposed settlement, which was reached last July 15,

would have forced Microsoft to change the way it sells or licenses operating software to personal computer makers to comply with U.S. antitrust law. The company's product—MS DOS and its Windows program—represented the operating software for about 70 per cent of the world's 150 million computers.

U.S. District Judge Stanley Sporkin declared, however, that the proposed settlement did little to address the issue. In a 46-page ruling, he wrote: "Simply telling a defendant to go forth and sin no more does little or nothing to address the unfair advantage it has already gained." For one thing, he added, Washington's deal with Microsoft was too narrow and only applied to future licensing practices, leaving "rem-

edy the unfair advantage Microsoft gained through its anticompetitive practices." The judge also criticized the justice department for failing to provide more detailed information about the agreement between Microsoft and Washington.

At week's end, the justice department announced that it would appeal Sporkin's ruling. The notice of appeal included accusations that the judge overstepped his authority and interfered with the government's prosecutive discretion and its ability to conclude deals with parties under investigation.

Executives from Microsoft, who broke their silence to look out at Sporkin. Executive vice-president Steven Ballmer, who is second in command to chairman Bill Gates, declined

to comment on the court decision. "The notice that we are some kind of economic band-aid to the United States," Ballmer also brushed off Sporkin's suggestion that new product announcements—known in the software industry as "teaserware"—represented violations of antitrust law.



Gates: A legal wrangle

### INFLATION BUSTER

Canada was the top inflation fighter in the industrialized world in 1994. According to figures released by the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Canada's 0.9-per-cent inflation rate was the lowest of all the G-7 nations. The United States and Germany posted inflation of 3.7 per cent.

### A NEW GROW FOR CROW

John Crow, former governor of the Bank of Canada, is now an advisor to Montreal-based investment dealer Livestage. Benetton Group Inc. Crow will advise the firm's clients on international markets, exchange rates and interest rates. Crow also serves as an adviser for American International Group Inc., which manages more than \$100 billion worth of assets.

### HOLD THE PHONE

About 1,100 authorized employees of non-unioning Intel Communications Inc. in Toronto have been asked to accept salary cuts. Rogers Communications Inc. says that it will not buy majority control of the long-distance telephone company from Canadian Pacific Inc. of Montreal without wage cuts ranging from 13.5 per cent to 23 per cent. Rogers has an option to add CIBC 44-per-cent stake in Intel to its existing 29-per-cent interest. Intel is currently losing \$1 million a day. In 1994, Rogers' share of losses at Intel increased to \$79 million from \$66.4 million in 1993.

### KEEP ON TRUCKING

Gen Corp. of Ohio made a \$114.4-million offer to buy up all remaining shares in its Canadian sub-part subsidiary, Hapco-Gen Inc. of St. Catharines, Ont. The 5.6 per cent, now owns 57 per cent of Hapco-Gen. The company posted earnings of \$25 million last year, up from \$11.6 million in 1993. Sales increased to \$694 million from \$575.5 million. The offer of \$70.50 a share must be approved by Hapco-Gen's board and two-thirds of its outside shareholders.

### BATTLE OF THE BARONS

Australia-born media baron Rupert Murdoch and Kerry Packard are vying to rename their stakes in Australia newspaper company John Fairfax Holdings Ltd. Canadian publisher Conrad Black currently has a controlling 34.9-per-cent interest in Fairfax through The Telegraph PLC, a subsidiary of Hollinger Inc. Packard has recently increased his stake in Fairfax to around 12.6 per cent from 10 per cent, while Murdoch owns about five per cent. Packard said he is positioning to take advantage of any changes in ownership rules.

## Hot trade winds

Canada posted the most impressive year ever for trade in 1994. According to preliminary figures from Statistics Canada, record highs were set for merchandise exports, imports and the trade surplus over the year. Canada exported goods worth a total \$229.4 billion in 1994, up 22 per cent from the previous record of 1993. In December alone, exports also reached a new high of \$21.3 billion. It was the seventh consecutive record-setting month, led by sales of automotive products, machinery, and electronics and industrial goods.

In the same time, Canada's annual imports jumped to a record \$202.3 billion, up 18 per cent from 1993. Overall, Canada exported \$17.1 billion more in goods than it imported.

That strong performance, however, is not expected to be repeated. Economic growth in the United States, which accounts for about 75 per cent of Canadian trade, is already slowing down because of high interest rates. In 1995,

exports to the United States were \$28.4 billion higher than imports coming into Canada from the border.

## Blowing smoke

Corporate taxes in Quebec and Ontario are on the rise just one year after they were lowered to combat sluggishness. Last week, Finance Minister Paul Martin announced increased tax increases, which are expected to generate \$65 million a year. Future tax increases of 40 cents per dollar will be matched by identical rises in Ontario and Quebec, bringing the total tax jump to \$130.

Corporate taxes were slashed in February, 1994, in an effort to curb rampant smuggling that was cutting into federal revenues. Martin noted that the deal for the tax increase was reached with Ontario and Quebec at the 61st annual meeting in Ottawa last week. He added that the tax hike actually leaves taxes across the country because the deepest cuts last year were in Ontario and Quebec.



# The poignant lament of Florence Turner

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

So preoccupied have we become with resolving the national debt crisis, settling the Quebec referendum and debating the merits of multiculturalism that no other issue is granted much meaningful space on the national agenda.

Yet there are millions of English-Canadians with deep roots in this country who don't believe that political correctness is the ultimate virtue and long to speak out about what's belying them in the hopes that someone might be listening. They won't be silent anyway, exactly, because nobody knows how many of them there are or what they believe. (Many people discount the beliefs of those over 65, presumably on the theory that senior citizens are incapable of witnessing as any worthwhile episodes, much they spend all their time looking, here looking or drinking.)

That's not necessarily so. After one of my columns attacking Quebec separatism, I received a letter from Florence Wright Turner of Pickering, Ont., a Toronto-dweller's community, where she has lived for the past eight years. A very 82, she clearly loves Canada but is mad as hell at France, and doesn't intend to let it go. "You must be mad," she wrote, "if you are the recipient of a scolding like this. Well, let me assure you that is not so. I'm angry. Very angry, as I expect millions of other Canadians are, too. They talk about it, but they won't speak out publicly. So it's time for me to be heard."

What angers Turner was last month's visit of Jacques Parizeau to Toronto, and how he was favored over by high government and pro-secessionist officials, several of whom pledged diplomatic recognition for his independent republic, once the Parti Quebecois leader declares his dream of destroying Canada.

"I want to remind France," Turner told me in a letter phoned call, "that the citizens of Canada's provinces gave their blood and their lives in two world wars to save the hulk of a country that now shows its gratitude by mistreating those who would break up Canada.

*I'm very angry, as I expect millions of other Canadians are. They talk about it, but won't speak out. So it's time for me to be heard.'*

Canadians came forward in droves to help save France and thousands of crosses in Hudson's Bay bore their names."

In full faith, she issues this challenge: "I ask France: how grateful are you to those who were downed in aircraft or drowned in ships trying to get supplies to feed you and arms to help you fight for freedom? What right have you even to listen to a politician who is betraying the rest of Canada?"

That load of rhetoric, barking back 80 years to the trenches of the First World War, seems so outdated that it can be written off as irrelevant. But it isn't. That distant war ended Florence Turner's parental. She's not asking for compensation or apologies, she merely wants to be heard and understood. "Why are we all so frightened?" she asks. "Why are Canadians so reluctant about expressing their feelings? There must be many others who feel the way I do, but they only talk to each other. I'm speaking out."

Born in 1912, two years before hostilities broke out, Florence deeply remembers her father, two uncles and even the minister of her family's church enlisting to fight that war to end all wars, and her father killing her up on his horse as they rode to Toronto's old Union

Station, the train that took them away. "I was excited but nervous of the true facts of what I was seeing," she remembers.

Her father, Frank Wright, had enlisted in a special regiment financed by Sir John David Cassin, who had promised him pay first after the war they would each have a job, as long as his department stores existed. Wright fought as a private in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the muddy hell that was Ypres and Vimy Ridge, and came back a broken man. His lungs decreased by the mustard gas used by the Germans, Wright is no longer recovered fully from the dreaded trench fever caused by constant immersion in the mud-filled ditches where he spent most of those agonizing years. (True to his proprietor's word, Cassin's retained a job for him, though he could only fill it part time, and even provided some sick pay when he was hospitalized.)

Wright spent most of the rest of his life as laid out of Toronto's Christie Street Veterans' Hospital. "It hurts me to remember," Florence told me, "how hard it was for Dad to breathe, how there was no money at the house because he could never be relied on to work a complete year, due to his poor heart and lungs."

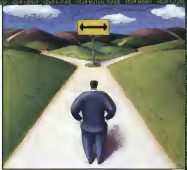
Florence, the eldest of five children, began working part time at age 14 in order to help with the family finances. She took on mental jobs such as scrubbing a neighbor's floors for 50 cents a time, and, eventually, during one of her father's agonizingly long hospital stays, left school—never to return—to sweep porches at Eaton's in the daytime and work as a Woolworth's sales clerk at night. "I had no choice," she recalls. "What could I do?"

As a teenager she had published some poetry and in her early thirties started writing music. In fact, she became one of the youngest members of the Canadian Composers Guild and scored a minor hit by writing a song called *Alone*. Winning the Lygon and the Madras, New York City's Paramount Music Corporation, associated with Paramount Pictures, offered her a contract to write lyrics for musicals, but family commitments prevented her from accepting.

Latter, Florence got involved in politics and became a vice-president of the Women's Association of the Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario and a successful radio devotee. When the M. M. 80, Florence decided it was time to start recording again. Deena Delmetrie, a friend and one of the stars of *Cruel For You*, the Gordieaux hit that has been playing in Toronto for some time a year, has made a concentration tape of one of her songs. They are planning to do the same with all of her 10 best compositions. (She also wrote a poem about Mervyn LeRoy, but it stays in the cupboard.)

Her father's last never stops haunting her, and she will not forgive France for so cruelly betraying his memory. "Maybe I'm a little bit of a radical," she confesses with a twinkle in her voice. "But I just can't help looking at things as they should be, instead of the way they are."

## Someday you'll stop working.



### Plan on it.

The day you stop working a pay cheque is not the day to start planning for the future. That day is now. Whether retirement is 5, 15 or 30 years away, the sooner you prepare, the better.

|          | 1996 Month Deductions | 1996 Month Contributions |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 5 Years  | \$2,000               | \$10,000                 |
| 10 Years | \$30,000              | \$300,000                |
| 15 Years | \$40,000              | \$400,000                |

Based on 1996 month net pay of \$1,000 per month.

**Fidelity Investments<sup>®</sup>**, the world's largest privately owned mutual fund company, offers 20 funds to help you plan for your retirement. Seven are 100% RRRP eligible. The others invest in markets all over the world — from the growth opportunities of the recovering U.S.

**Fidelity Investments<sup>®</sup> Canada**

\*As of December 31, 1994. The indicated rate of return is only for the purpose of illustrating the effects of compound growth and is not intended to forecast future value or return of investment for any mutual fund. Important information about Fidelity's mutual funds, including information about portfolio options and applicable sales and transaction charges, is contained in the complete prospectus. Please discuss a copy from your investment adviser and read it carefully before investing. The net asset value of each of our investments may fluctuate above or below \$1.00 and may fluctuate significantly. The information in this document reflects the Canadian Tax Laws as of October 1, 1994.

# Maclean's and the 20th century

(A series looking back at earlier issues to mark the magazine's 50th anniversary this year)



## Bringing the grim news straight from the trenches of France

As Maclean's celebrated its first decade of publication in 1955, Canada was at war. The magazine was still reprinting material from other periodicals—in what it called a service to its busy readers—but it was increasingly commissioning its own work, fiction as well as non-fiction. Under the stewardship of founder/publisher John Bayne Maclean and of Thomas D. Carlen, editor from 1914 to 1926, it was introducing many writers who were—or were to become—household names. Lucy Maud Montgomery, winner Anne of Green Gables had become an instant best-seller in 1908, contributed breathless fiction along the lines of modern Marquise romances. Stephen Leacock, the McGill economist and noted satirist, regularly supplied both serious commentary and humor. Subsequent Notko McCaughey wrote on social issues. Carlen himself, later known for his popular historical novels, wrote under the name Thomas Bertram. And the famed Robert W. Service supplied remarkable poetry from the war front, when he was serving as an ambulance driver (page 52).

Responding to developments in Europe after the outbreak of war in August, 1914, Maclean's began publishing commentary, spreading

in one example, on Canadian chances if Germany were to invade North America. It also ran fiction focusing on German intrigues. In April, 1915, it published the first of three reports from George Easton Pearson, an employee of Hardware and Metal, a sister publication to the Maclean stable, who had gone abroad as a volunteer with the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. Pearson's dispatches vividly captured the growing disillusionment of the young soldier at a time when the authorities at home were still recruiting for the forces.

In the following excerpt from his first report, filed from an undesignated location on the front in France, Pearson and his colleagues gamely endure their first encounter with the enemy as they take the place of another recruit in the trenches.

At night, till, quavering orders were given and, amidst perfect silence, the regiment faced up for its march to its quiet night adventure. And here we were treated to our first night of German war shells which whistled up from the vicinity of their trenches, breaking directly over the suspected area of our territory, illuminating

the whole of it within 130 yards brightly, and accurately over a much larger area. The "rattle" of the trenches is not the least dangerous part of the game and each party had its own advantages on the route to the comparative shelter of their frontage. The all-too-generous supply of mud and water about was had enough at times, but the presence of the war shells made it doubly so. Unlucky shells were absorbed but those falling close by made imperative demand for "bobbins", or "bobs" the Patrols did, flitting about in the muddy mass. Number 1 company in particular was so unfortunate as to fall here to a war at a very unpropitious hour, to wit, as they stood knee deep in a flooded field. But there was nothing for it, so with many a muttered imprecation, down they went as if for a swim in the ice-cold lake.

(Once in the trenches,) many were the tank wounds and narrow escapes. Thus, a very brave soldier, torn all by a splinter of shrapnel, there, a pack torn badly from a man's shoulder, leaving the coat to tatters but leaving the recruit unscathed. One bullet cleaned the hip of one man, another passed through the nose of another and finally killed a soldier at his side.

And yet with due respect for the Kaiser and his wonderful machine, and wishing to incur no punishment for the minute, let it be said here that his guns are rotten. The noise of the breaking shells, the impact of them as they fall, the presence of flying splinters and jets of red mud was really most terrifying, but their ultimate results—empty.

And as the Patrols at quiet bits, born of experience and resting upon the solid foundation of mutual self-confidence, go forward to whatever the future has in store for them, ready to do their "bit" in no spirit of bravado, but of willing sacrifice.

This monthly letter, in June, 1915, Pearson's second report describes the daily routine of the British and Canadian soldiers at the front, and perhaps a marked change in demeanor.

And yet with due respect for the Kaiser and his wonderful machine, and wishing to incur no punishment for the minute, let it be said here that his guns are rotten. The noise of the breaking shells, the impact of them as they fall, the presence of flying splinters and jets of red mud was really most terrifying, but their ultimate results—empty.

And as the Patrols at quiet bits, born of experience and resting upon the solid foundation of mutual self-confidence, go forward to whatever the future has in store for them, ready to do their "bit" in no spirit of bravado, but of willing sacrifice.



## A CALL TO ARMS

With the warlike recruiting system failing to meet the needs of Canada's growing commitment to the war, Conservative Prime Minister Robert Borden introduced conscription in 1917. It was an issue that split the nation along French-English lines, as Quebecers displayed little of the attachment to Britain-or France—that encouraged, and in many states shamed, other Canadians to sign up. With a Military Service Act in force but in abeyance, Borden won re-election decisively in October at the head of a United-English government, partly by giving the vote to a suggestive swath of the still-disenfranchised female population: the wives, mothers and sisters of soldiers. Conscription went ahead, and in March, 1918, soldiers dispatched from Toronto opened fire on rioters in Quebec City, killing four civilians.

The tensions were felt in the Maclean offices in Toronto. In April, 1917, Editor Thomas D. Carlen informed proprietor John Bayne Maclean of his intention to leave the magazine. In his last report, "Impartiality and Fairness," the difference between the French-speaking and English-speaking parts of the country. "But Maclean directed Carlen to avoid contentious issues, preferring to focus instead on articles that would interest most Canadians. He effectively tied their will back to everyone else's report about them."

But by October that year, Maclean himself had found his voice on the issue. In an article that stressed the gravity of the German threat, he characterized anti-conscriptionists as deluded, in some cases by enemy disinformation. "The compromiser, the agitator, the pacifist, has been among our people," wrote Maclean, "harassing true patriots, playing upon their prejudices."

Conspiring the government for doing little to inform Canadians of attacks in the war effort, Maclean said the people should be told "that we were being defeated, and that that defeat would mean a German Quebec, that the reports of Belgium and Poland might be repeated," he continued. "If Canada, and particularly Quebec, needs to be educated, to be told all the truth about this war, in order that there may be given the most backing to the conscription which cannot be enforced too soon."

"The real truth is more popular. Therefore, the men who know, and the papers which ought to know, keep quiet. The able rich and professional politicians whom we elect to rule—particularly in London—the men whose duty it is to tell—suppress the facts because they would expose their own great incapacity and failures." In contradicting his long-held view on censorship, Maclean at least followed his other editors. It was an article clearly designed to be talked about.



■ Borden winning support by giving the vote to soldiers' wives, mothers and sisters

the difference between the French-speaking and English-speaking parts of the country. "But Maclean directed Carlen to avoid contentious issues, preferring to focus instead on articles that would interest most Canadians. He effectively tied their will back to everyone else's report about them."

Conspiring the government for doing little to inform Canadians of attacks in the war effort, Maclean said the people should be told "that we were being defeated, and that that defeat would mean a German Quebec, that the reports of Belgium and Poland might be repeated," he continued. "If Canada, and particularly Quebec, needs to be educated, to be told all the truth about this war, in order that there may be given the most backing to the conscription which cannot be enforced too soon."

"The real truth is more popular. Therefore, the men who know, and the papers which ought to know, keep quiet. The able rich and professional politicians whom we elect to rule—particularly in London—the men whose duty it is to tell—suppress the facts because they would expose their own great incapacity and failures." In contradicting his long-held view on censorship, Maclean at least followed his other editors. It was an article clearly designed to be talked about.

trenches. How does he stand the stress, how does he cope with the soldiers of other nations, how does he live—and how does he die? Let us split up these points from the fullness of his mortal experience in the trenches, not from the viewpoint of the correspondent who sometimes gets within a few miles of the firing line—but no closer. Let us tell the story of the soldier himself, now.

A change of face is noticeable in most, if not all, of the men who have been the stress of this trench fight and month after month, refusing the soft ease of hospital and convalescent camps. The sick and wounded returning home, those placed aside and speak of the change in their friends. Young men have become old men, aged in weeks. Talkative men have become quiet. Some faces have become hard, some soft. Their owners have developed into bankers as well as dregs. The camp visitors would scarcely recognize in these quiet men the rascals of other days. No more is life any longer—now in this land. There is no completing. It is most decidedly reversed.

Eleven months later, the situation has again changed dramatically. Suffering from an illness he does not identify after serving five months in the trenches, Plummer is recovering in a military hospital in England. In this account of his first report, in the May, 1916, issue, he reflects on the mood of his fellow soldiers.

Those who have seen the most lifted the least of war. The war had become so commonplace in its horrors that they could not adequately describe it. To do that one must have

experienced only the drudge of action. To plunge into the vortex of it was to lose all perspective and all vision of life.

They were strong for cynicism, [in being what they called the "shockers" back in Canada into the fighting], Canadian troops and all, and insisted that the shocking must be made to wear a distinctive badge [to distinguish him from those who did their duty by volunteering]. They were not at all anxious to get back to the line, a condition of mind imposed, probably, by the sick and weary condition of the body.

There was Scotty, a Highlander of Lombard. He regaled us with impossible tales of gay return that would not bear a too close inspection. He proudly admitted his own desire to return "up the line" in the "Tops" it was, however, noted that he named his slight ailments as no mother ever named an ailing infant—but to study different and.

Swan felt differently about going back up the line and had not even the grace to blush for that admission. He had been called up as a reserve at the outbreak of war and had seen as much of it as one man could bear for "The feeling of dread was very general in the hospital later, as they recovered their strength, they became reconciled to returning because their duty lay that way. But not because they liked it. They have seen that which they cannot tell.

By the time it ended on Nov. 12, 1918, the War had claimed 60,000 Canadian lives, and damaged many more, physically and emotionally.

Canadian soldiers captured German soldiers and equipment in France near the war's end. Those who have seen the most lifted the least of war.



## CASUALTY

BY ROBERT W. SERVICE

A distinctive feature of Maclean's coverage of the First World War was poetry depicted from the front by Somerset, who, at the age of 40 when the conflict broke out in 1914, was already well-known for his *Yellow Peril*, including the collection *Songs of a Scotchman and the Jew*, and the famous "The Shooting of Dan McGraw." Service, who had immigrated to Canada from Britain in 1904, served as an ambulance driver, and in 1915, he wrote three poems he sent to Maclean's between 1915 and 1918. He vividly illustrated warfare from the viewpoint of the soldier—the greatly wounded and the survivors of other camps. The poem, published in March, 1918, was based on an experience he had while driving on the Somme front in France. C. W. Jefferys, who illustrated many of Somerset's poems in Maclean's, referred to the poem as "Maclean's last poem"—what he called "Maclean's last poem"—many of which are still widely reproduced.

The lad I took in the car last night,  
With the body that sadly sagged away,  
And the lips blood-crusted, and the eyes  
Bare—bright.  
And the poor hands folded and cold as clay—  
Oh, I've thought and thought of him all the day!

For the weary old Doctor says to me  
"He'll only last for an hour or so  
Both of his legs below the knee  
Hewn off by a bomb— So please go slow,  
And be in mind, but, he doesn't know."

So I tried to drive with never a jar  
And there was I turning the road like mad,  
When I heard a ghost of a voice from the car  
"Tell me, old chap, have I topped it bad?"  
So I answered "No," and he says "I'm glad."

"Glad," says he, "for at twenty-two  
Life's so splendid, I'd hate to go  
There's so much that a chap might do,  
And I've fought from the start, and I've suffered so,  
I would be hard to get 'lose it' now, you know."

"Forget it," says I then I drove awhile,  
And I passed him a cherry word or two,  
But he didn't answer for many a mile  
So just as the hospital house drew near,  
Says I "Is there nothing that I can do?"

Then he opens his eyes and smiles at me,  
And he takes my hand in his trembling hold  
"Thank you—your for too kind," says he,  
"I'm awfully sorry—stay—let's see  
I fancy my Master's come unrolled—  
My feet, please wrap 'em—they're cold—  
They're cold."

# NOW OPEN SUNDAYS.

Now, the National keeps you in touch with more news than ever before. Join Alison Smith weeknights and Paul Hunter on weekends for complete national and international news, weather and sports coverage. It's just a week.



with ALISON SMITH AND PAUL HUNTER

THE  
**NATIONAL**

7 NIGHTS A WEEK

WEEKNIGHTS 10 PM (ET)

(HFM MARITIMES / 11:30 PM)

SATURDAY 10 PM (ET)

SUNDAYS 9 PM (ET)



Look for this symbol in print listings.



NEWSWORLD

News on the hour. Information around the clock.



Continued

# When hoops become hoopla

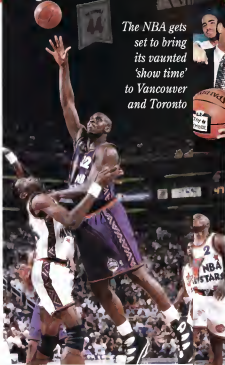
BY JAMES DEACON

**T**he mode of America West, as in Phoenix, Ariz., is as fascinating as it is chaotic. There are fireworks, strobe lights, drums, the kind of mad mix of rap music and a blinding backdrop of camera flashes. Cheerleaders in purple spandex and neonwets dressed as coyotes and gorillas prance around the hardwood basketball court. The seats are jammed with nearly 20,000 people, among them more than 1,400 screaming media and fanatics. And the hoops, promising their jump shots, are a couple of dozen players—the instant performers of the show—begin Nelson Basketball All-Star Game. Out on the edge of the court, an NBC camerawoman crouches, the network's anticommercial bias second-hand. Thomas is an all-arounder. Egan's interest in the bigger Thomas is not just because he is a former player with the Detroit Pistons; he is also the expansion Toronto Raptors' vice-president of basketball, representative one of the league's latest forward products. As vice president John Blakey explains in a global aside, "His stuff is selling like crazy."

Canada is in for a shock when the NBA—unapologetically global and commercial—brings its brand of basketball to Vancouver and Toronto next fall. The game, of course, is not foreign. It was a Canadian, James Naismith, who oversaw the marriage of ball and peach basket back in 1891. But that primitive game bears no resemblance to the sleek, modern style of today's NBA. In the 1980s, the league began promoting itself through such character acts as John Elway, Mike Johnson, Larry Bird and Michael Jordan. It also seemed as marketing reach, selling NBA basketball and its many licensed products right around the world. Now, in the 1990s, the stars are not just the players and the selling as in *Joe Namath*, the star is the game itself. "It's not just sport—it's entertainment." So when the Raptors and Vancouver Grizzlies hit the floor next fall to begin the 1995-1996 season, they will supply sport the last finally mainstream game that has become the league's fulcrum. "No one in Vancouver would have paid to see entertainment people," insists Raptors' general manager Arthur Griffin. "I think the fans are in for a real treat."

The Phoenix Grizzlies in mid-February brightened a somewhat

*The NBA gets set to bring its vaunted 'show time' to Vancouver and Toronto*



southern mood in the NBA. The league has yet to negotiate a new collective agreement with its players, leaving open the possibility of a strike or lockout before next season. As well, critics have decried the petulant and antisocial behavior of some of the league's top young players. And only days before the all-star break, Vernon Maxwell of the Houston Rockets climbed into the stands to attack a heckler; the league immediately fined and suspended Maxwell. But in Phoenix, league commissioner Russ Granitz developed the bid-offside idea. "There are about 350 NBA players," Granitz said, "but

**J**ackson (left), Thomas O'Neal (opposite), the league promotes its charismatic stars—and downplays their petulant behavior

they are concentrate professionals who are playing the game as well as better than ever before."

The all-star parties entered to the diverse interests of the odd coalition of inner-city blacks, middle-American whites and blue-blooded lawyers who collectively drive the NBA. Show time is the desert spangled with stars from various galaxies—sports, politics, Hollywood. There were even colonial stars in the colonial night show over Phoenix. Arizona's Bill Cristofani hosted a fund-raising round of look like Jerry Brunsell—the outspoken Phoenix Suns forward. Thomas O'Neal, drafted from and into for a Wild West party featured a cowboy, a dejected rodeo rider, like dancing and country crooner Kasey Rogers. Comedian Bill Cosby headlined a private gala on the game's eve, and the Four Tops sang at a postgame party. There was even an appearance, on video, of the Radio City Music Hall band, highlighting for the NBA. All in an effort to win and to be just a game. "What has changed in the star," said league commissioner David Stern, the man credited with directing the sport's enormous growth. "We used to bring 400 of 450 players to all-star game. Here, we see entertaining 6,000 of the NBA's closest friends."

For all its worldwide popularity, the league needed prodding to create Canada. A Japanese Toronto group led by construction magnate Larry Tanenbaum approached the league in 1992 about acquiring an expansion franchise and put up a non-refundable cheque for \$11.1 million to establish its ownership. Eventually, four groups—including Blom's—joined by the Toronto franchise, the only Vancouver group, led by Arthur Griffin, who also owns hockey's Canucks,

started here. The league could hardly ignore the clamor, especially since the competition pushed the entry fee to \$176 million—an astronomical jump from the \$66 million paid by Orlando and Minnesota in the last round of expansion in 1989.

As for its own, however, was not the NBA's only entry requirement. The two franchises each had to bid \$200 million in the bid of 1994 to demonstrate that there really were basketball fans in those cities. Both the Raptors and Grizzlies made those deposits, but they reduced considerable discontent along the way. The Grizzlies' problem was summed, lying to sell so many tickets in a small market. The Raptors, meanwhile, enraged some potential star buyers by changing the rules as they went along. The team promised professional seating for Raptors games to people who purchased packages in the 1994 world basketball championships in Toronto. But when Raptors ticket packages finally went on sale, those same companies and individuals were asked to pay a severe discount for up to 50,000 per seat in addition to buying season's tickets. Blom admits that he made mistakes, but explains that because of his role as chief operator of the world championships, the Raptors' ticketing campaign was late getting started. "If we could have done this thing differently, absolutely, we would," he said.

The Raptors also have yet to confirm their permanent home. While the 20,000-seat General Motors Place is scheduled to be ready for both the Canucks and Grizzlies' seasons-opener next fall, the Raptors will play at least their first two seasons in the Bayview Hotel at the Bayview before moving into a new building. The team plans to convert a historic Canada Post depot near the Toronto waterfront, but it still needs city council's approval on zoning. Blom says that there were no problems negotiating the \$30-million deal with Canada Post, even though his family's former company, Blom Corp., is being sued by another arm of the federal government. Thompson Canada claims the owner, which operates restaurants at Toronto's Pearson International Airport, has failed to pay more than \$20 million in rent. "That's a separate issue," Blom says.

For both teams, the biggest hurdle may be building competitive teams. There are two significant handicaps. At their first season, the newcomers are only allowed to spend \$15 million on players, compared with the \$22 million salary cap for established teams, and neither team is eligible for the first draft picks until 1996. In 1995, one will pick sixth, the other seventh, based on a coin flip. So, Jackson, the Grizzlies' vice-president of basketball who previously coached the New York Knicks and the University of Wisconsin Badgers, warns that initially the Grizzlies will be at a much for most existing teams. "The message I would try to get through to our fans," he says, "is that there is no Canadian star. Thomas O'Neal out there, he doesn't exist in the near future." As a result, both teams have been looking for prospects. Thomas and Jackson say that they are their respective teams have traded virtually every player at the major college and professional levels, including in Europe. Even though draft day is not until late June, Thomas says he is itching to get started. "We are ready," he says.

In some respects, the franchises are up and running—particularly in licensed products. Blom headed a previous branch of the glorious Frank Lloyd Wright-designed Armani Boutique here. But as his guests headed up on eggs Benedict, crispies and minnows, Blom said to one side, carrying with pride a display of Toronto and ball caps bearing the dramatic emblem of the Raptors. The league says that, even without a coach or a star player, the Raptors will be overall licensed product sales among the league's 28 teams, while the Grizzlies are ninth. "At this point, we are very proud of how many tickets we have sold, how many sponsorships we have already lined up, our broadcasting arrangements and so forth," Blom says. "Even if we didn't do a lot between now and the end of our first season, we would be reasonably well financially."

After the franchises, the banners and the building, the big game begins with a bang but ends with a whimper. After initial flashes of the laid-back play of regular games, the clash of East versus West turns into a dull roar by the home side, lived out by high flying rookies and a hot-shooting guard from Sacramento, Mitch Richmond. The crowd actually boos after a luscious series of ball-balancing efforts, missed by jump and sloppy passes. The crowd is left to cheer a series of acts that are comical but not a basketball game. Blom says a male stripper. At one stoppage in play, a man in a purple silk suit pum-pum-powered launch pad to dunk a ball from the three-point line. It may not be sport, exactly, but it is definitely entertainment. □



# The majors throw a masquerade ball

BY BOB LEVIN

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, first is your capital speaking? We'll be taking off pretty soon now. As soon as—well, what the hell, I haven't flown since one of those things since the second war. Man, you should see this control panel! Buttons and knobs like you wouldn't believe! But don't you worry, I'll figure this sucker out. And meanwhile, you just sit back and enjoy the ride. Hey, look at it this way—you're only paying half price!

All right, so we're talking about replacement players, not pilots. And no, baseball is not a blood-curdier matter unless you happen to be a fan of the Chicago Cubs or Boston Red Sox. The worst that can happen, as the only lot of fans here and never were crack and go to Florida and Arizona this week, misreading as the jargon, is that fans will be laughing, or crying, or the game will slip slowly into a self-induced coma. And that's bad enough.

So much for the season of hope. So much for all that eagerly devoured minutiae from the spring training front, the dispatches of mangled winters and broadcasters who make the desperate search of spring all in the name of keeping the fan in the informed. There's the risk: a harder throwing season, the gray revenue recovering from last season's, the ridiculous story about who just might come north if he can let his wrist. Or there would be, if there weren't dirty labor news instead—and just when the lucky happened was winding up.

And there are the replacement players, away back from the baseball dead—a perverse spin on the movie *Field of Dreams*. The owners called, they came, bent on living the big-league dream, countless though it may be, which is collecting the big-league paycheck, which is delivery not collection. (Remember, money is Godwin's \$461,500 a year). To be fair, these stand-ins can be fat athletes, and fine people, too, with mothers and fathers who love them, but in this case they are surely bad. They are what the lords of baseball are longing to have back the real players. They are what the lords are looking to break the union.

Trash the stinking players all you want. Call them puny, overpaid, unappreciated, lack-



Springtime in the Yankees' camp: big-league dream.

and so one will dispute it. But it's the owners who have continued to hand out these absurd contracts even as they shrewdly the players for letting them, they're compulsive shoppers who blame the dream they buy. And it's the owners—or the hard-core of them (now controlling the baseball union)—who are sponsoring this piece of big-league dress-up.

Baseball stories are not supposed to mention U.S. presidents, unless the Press is taking on a ceremonial job or making in the World Series. And they haven't noticed owners since the sad-tale Washington franchise left for Texas in 1972. Yet there was Bill Clinton, desperate for a political hit, striking out in his recent attempt to force a settlement. And then were seasons Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Orrin Hatch and Bob Graham introducing a bill last week that would partially repeal baseball's antiquated antitrust exemption, forcing players to take the owners to court. That leaves matters up to Congress, whose Republicans, suddenly pulled up by power, have never been satisfied for helping out, for a late December presidential Union chair Donald Fehr said that, if the bill passes, he'll recommend that players take up their gloves. But that, in turn, might just tempt the owners to lock them out.

All of this, rather a kinder, is about rich folks throwing up the last, it's about who gets to keep so-called small-market teams alive—baseball's version of Canada's insider payments. The owners, under presidential pressure, recently dropped their hated cap on salaries. The players, meanwhile, have accepted the notion of a tax on income that spent over a certain level. Clinton's mediator, Bill Urey, proposed a 50-per-cent tax on the part of payroll over \$16 million—a number that falls less than 65 million below the team average.

Is that the makings of a deal? Ken Singleton, a former major-league outfielder by the Montreal Expos as their broadcast analyst, believes the reality of replacement ball might prove a powerful incentive. "I think once the owners get these guys on there they'll realize they can't give the way the regular major-league can," he says. "Nobody can. That's why it's major-league baseball." Will fans show up? "If I didn't have to," replies Singleton, "I don't think I would."

Just how safe will such ball be? What could be sadder than the Toronto Blue Jays, abating by Ontario labor law, playing their "home" games in the land of park damage and lay-first pits? (The Expos, intent on staging the first in Montreal, are trying to secure a waiver of a federal law that bans importing foreign-made replacement players.)

Of course, the game might be continuing like a dance—starting balls soaring up across and under legs—are always good for a chuckle. And there's another question, as Jerry Seinfeld's Howard Stern points out: "We have no idea what the competitive level will be—whether we'll beat someone 25-0 or get beat 25-0." And what happens in the competition of some established star does decide to play and tears up the league? So far, the only one to make such a move is Lenny Dykstra, the tobacco-spraying Philadelphia outfielder who has crashed headlines with a few too many facemasks—and he quickly insisted.

So it's actually come to this. The '94 World Series won't end an uncertain season about Will surely prove? Or will the owners—led by can-do-er-acted-acting-commitment? Rod Selig—keep trying to sell on this theme, this ground-up poster? With October here, look Series, the season to play the Chicago White Sox for a case of love and sex abuse?

Will the owners—with an agent from the players—kill the game they claim to love?

RV, how're you feeling? No, I'm afraid Dr. Smart couldn't make it—he's on strike. I'm Dr. Butcher, your replacement surgeon. Now, now, just relax. I'm a veterinarian by trade, and this ain't no all that different, can it? Now, just a little gas and you won't feel a thing.

BEAM THEM UP.

Innovation is at the heart of MacMillan Bloedel's future. Such as Paralam, a beautiful, engineered wood beam, invented by our research teams, that's reconstituted from long veneer strands of wood and is dependable as steel.

**MacMillan Bloedel Limited**  
Making the most of a renewable resource

## PEOPLE

### RHAPSODY IN RED

The bride has been known to make others blush—as, all things considered, it was a pretty basic wedding. On Valentine's Day, Canadian Roseanne Barr, 36, wearing a crushed red velvet gown, married her former boyfriend Ben Thomas, 38, wearing a cut on a broken leg. Among the 150 guests—who had to wear identification bracelets to be admitted to the ceremony on Feb. 16, Free—was her first husband Bill Portland, and her four children. Roseanne divorced her second husband of almost four years, comedian Tom Arnold in November. That was the same month that she underwent an in vitro fertilization procedure, using her eggs and Thomas's sperm. Maybe it will be third time lucky for Roseanne.



Thomas (left), Barr cutting the cake: Anne

### HEATING UP BERLIN

Toronto film-maker Patricia Rozema achieved instant fame with the success of *Four Weddings and a Funeral* at the 1997 Cannes Film Festival. But rather than wait for Cannes this May, Rozema showed her screen film, *Wine Night in France*, last week at the 45th Berlin Film Festival. The 13-day event is the only major festival where the Teddy awards are given for the best gay or lesbian features and documentaries. And Rozema's film celebrates the com-

ing together of two women, Gaudie (Pascale Buisson), a repressed academic at a Christian college, and Pierre (Rachel Crowder), a sexually adventurous performer in an avant-garde circus. *Picking Berlin* was seemingly a wise choice. After the premiere of *Wine Night in France*, several film critics stated at a subsequent news conference that it was the best film so far in the festival. Others praised the performances of Buisson and Crowder. Still, one French critic queried Rozema about the abundant lechery in the movie. Replied Rozema: "I want to celebrate sexuality in its raw state in a tastefully adult way." The European awards of the month North could be heating up.



Rozema: "celebrate sexuality"

### PURPLE, FURRY AND OFF-KILTER

A founding member of the comedy troupe The Benjamins and a supervising producer on the hit tv show *Kid in the Hat*, Toronto comedian Don Redican was responsible for helping

Heads! surprise the Groundlings—an eccentric bunch of kooky creatives who submit a fantastical sketch just past the edge of town—by building a stage and refusing to share his belongings. Such behavior, says Redican, means that Heads! is unlikely ever to be mislabeled for their other furry, purple children's entertainer, Barney. "Being purple is all they have in common," says the father of two. Menk victims, Madeleine, A, and Joey, S. "If only it would take Barney's song 'I love you, you love me,' and turn it into 'I love me, you love me.'" Talk about strange things up



Redican: Heads! through interesting

Edited by BARBARA WICKENS

### PLEASEING A TOUGH AUDIENCE

Before she published her autobiographical memoir of incest, *My Father's House*, in 1997, Toronto author and journalist Sylvia Fraser says she feared she was "committing personal and professional suicide." To her surprise, her groundbreaking book about how she discovered incest at age 47 still she has spent a lifetime blocking de-



Fraser: "I probably would not be B-Good"

arting memories of childhood sexual abuse was well received. "Honestly, if I brought out the book now, I probably would not be as shocked," says Fraser now. That is because controversy has erupted in the intervening years over "false memory syndrome," or memories of abuse that never happened. Some mental health professionals, as well as accused abusers—who deny that examples can be suppressed and later recalled, say some overreliance on therapy in creating the memories of abuse. Despite their skeptical climate, the Ford Centre for the Performing Arts in North York, Ont., last week opened a two-week presentation of the stage adaptation of *My Father's House*. Fraser says the play, which was first performed in 1992 in her home town of Hamilton, manages both to be true to her book and "an extraordinarily powerful piece of stage work." She adds: "I am the toughest audience and it would be extraordinary for me if I was done badly."

## How to SPOT A Reliable Service



It's easy, look for our logo. We're the CDMA The Canadian Direct Marketing Association.

Our members offer you goods and services through the mail, the telephone, television and, in some cases, the computer. We're the industry that brings you the convenience of home shopping.

And when you see our logo, you're contacted by one of our members, you know you've found a professional organization.

Every one of our over 600 member companies adheres to a Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice, tough environmental policies, and a commitment to all business guidelines that demand honesty, truth, accuracy and fairness in all consumer dealings.

Our members also follow a comprehensive Privacy Code that gives you control over how information, such as your name and address, is used.

And we have a Do Not Mail / Do Not Call Service that lets you add or remove your name from our members' mailing or calling lists. To increase this service, put down a postcard with your name, address (including postal code) and telephone number in Do Not Mail / Do Not Call Service, 1 Connaught Court, Suite 600, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 3H6. It helps our members communicate more effectively with people who enjoy shopping from home.

So look for our logo. It's the best way to spot a reliable service.

look for this LOGO



Canadian  
Direct  
Marketing  
Association



## LIFE

# The power of POGs

After boy scout meetings in Calgary, 15-year-old Johnny Seigel and 12-year-old Kristopher Pinsky play their latest favorite game in a corner of the outdoors, in among the rocks, snowdrifts, scurves and winter mists. The game, featuring cardboard discs based on old-fashioned milk bottle caps, is simple enough, but the dexterity it has involved is remarkable. Four years ago, the POGs (pronounced "paw-gs") first saw the light of day in a small town in Hawaii. Since then, it has leapt across the Pacific to California and spread throughout the United States and Canada. Parents and teachers from British Columbia to Newfoundland report fervent interest in what is now a \$146-million industry, and growing. Pinsky first saw POGs at boy scout camp last summer. By the time he returned to school in September, all his classmates were playing. A month after that, the game had made it to Seigel's school, as well. Both boys say that they have been playing, trading and collecting POGs ever since. "Before, it was for the glory—who could get the most POGs," explains Seigel. "Now, we're just playing for the fun of it."

Compared with the video and computer games that used to preoccupy schoolchildren, POGs is both low-tech and relatively inexpensive. Cardboard caps will for about 25 cents, larger plastic or metal discs, silver slammers, go for about \$2 to \$3, though discs with the fanciest designs can sell for more. Kids stack the caps—each the size of a poker chip—then throw a slammer at the pile, hoping to flip as



*A game based on milk caps has become a children's favorite*

many caps as they can. Victorious of the same game were played as long ago as the 1930s, but it faded when obsolete milk bottles grew easy to recycle. And it was only revived when a Hawaiian schoolteacher, remembering the game she played as a child, taught it to her students in 1984. She used caps from a fruit drink produced by the local Haleiwa Dairy and made around with the snowman for the company's popular Pussies brand. Orange, Guava drink.

Unlike the new Magic game, now hot among teenagers, POGs—most popular among four- to

**POGs' many faces: Pinsky and Seigel in action (below) 'for the fun of it'**

16-year-olds—was launched by consumers, not by a toy company. And it was spread primarily by word of mouth. Marketers call it "viralism theory" and, according to Robert Kelly, chair man of the marketing program at the University of British Columbia's faculty of commerce, it works much better than even TV advertising because word-of-mouth implies personal endorsement: when the most popular kid in the schoolyard starts playing, everyone else does, too. "It's like a really contagious virus," says Kelly cheerfully. "It just goes everybody in a very short period of time."

But once a kid picks up momentum, big business is sure to climb on board. One California-based firm, the World POG Federation, bought the rights to the POG name from the Haleiwa Dairy, and went to court in a successful attempt last year to ban other manufacturers from using it. Results now call their discs milk caps. Though children still refer to the game as POGs, and even more corporations are getting in on the action, producing discs with all kinds of logos, from skulls and crossbones to cartoon dinosaurs and, now, licensed products emblazoned with NFL stars or characters from *The Simpsons*. Ross Kolorowich, manager of Hawaii's Collector's Corner in Calgary, has stocked the caps in his store for about two years. "But they weren't moving," he says. "I would go through a box over six months. Then all of a sudden I was selling a box in a month, a box in a week, a box in a day." Before Christmas, he was selling \$1,000 worth each day.

Not everyone is delighted, though. As in the United States, several schools in Alberta have banned the game, saying that it has provoked fights and delinquency. At the Girl Lady of Assumption School in Calgary, principal Don Summerville just banned "keepies," students have to remain whatever faces they wish. Other wise, he says, the game amounts to gambling. "And since they play for keeps," says Summerville, "they're going to get mad at each other." But even Summerville says that "it's very social" compared with video games. And some parents seem to like it. "I see kids at 12:30 a.m. down by the Elbow smoking who know what," says Seigel's mother, Judy Thuyquay. "At least that's something they can do at home or around the schoolyard."

The frenzy about POGs may be far caught. According to Kolorowich, POGmania has all ready died down in Hawaii and California. "It's definitely a fad," he says, "and it will probably run an 18-to-24 month cycle." Then, something else will surely take its place. As always, game and toy makers will vie to produce the next hottest thing. "But the babies of human taste often defeat them," warns Kelly. If a whole continent of kids can only the fanciest glass or corporate marketers that a single game of milk caps, who knows what they will latch onto next.

MARY NEMETH in Calgary



**In Greece**  
you won't only discover infinite azure, but also a myriad of colors.

STYLING: J. LEE



The clear hues of blue sky and seas of Greece are renowned. But when you are there, its other colors will awe you - the flaming reds from a setting sun, the gold when it rises, the rich greens of the olive trees, the stark white of buildings on the Aegean islands and the ochre of those on islands anchored in the lonian. Each color speaks to your heart in a different way.

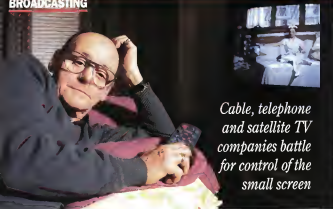


**GREECE**  
Makes your heart beat!



OFFICE NATIONAL TOURIST ORGANIZATION  
OTTAWA: 225 BAY STREET, TORONTO: 5900  
ST. MARY STREET, VANCOUVER: 1000-1000  
MAGAZINE: 1000-1000, MONTREAL: 1000-1000,  
OTTAWA: 1000-1000





*Cable, telephone  
and satellite TV  
companies battle  
for control of the  
small screen*

# A race to the home

Ted Fenton could not be happier about what he gets on his TV set. "It's terrific," says the 55-year-old Toronto junior Turner Classic Movies in print—its ready-to-lease library of the movies in black and white. The Bloomberg Direct News service is great, too—Gore's as much information you can't take it all as "Neither Turner Classic Movies nor Bloomberg Direct's financial news service comes from Fenton's cable home. His is one of the estimated 5,000 Canadian households using an 18-inch dish to receive the last-month-old U.S. direct-to-home satellite service, DirecTV.

But Fenton's service may be in jeopardy. Canadian enterprises, the Family Channel pay-TV network and Canadian Satellite Communications have been threatening a joint lawsuit against the Los Angeles-based DirecTV. Both companies claim that DirecTV is violating their exclusive rights to broadcast certain programs in Canada. Family Channel Vice-president of business affairs, John Riley, says DirecTV has been "infringing" about 40 different copyright relations, but DirecTV's response has been "willful disregard" that the company is complying with demands to cut off Canadian subscribers picture up the satellite signal. "We're weighing our options for the next move," he says. Late last week, the parties agreed for the first time to a three-hour meeting.

That confrontation is part of a larger war to control the closed-off Canadian TV viewers. Another contestant is Power Broadcasting Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Montreal's Power Corp., which has formed a joint venture with DirecTV—called Power DirecTV—to broadcast selected Canadian programming into the United States (page 90).

Directly, Power DirecTV aims to deliver direct-to-home satellite service in Canada. Meanwhile, another Canadian satellite service, Rogusson Inc., is set to start operations in September, offering a package of cable and pay-per-view services—and promising to deliver it all for about the same amount as current monthly cable fees.

Now, another group of players is clamoring to join the fray. The nation's telephone companies must agree to televise air—on wires that so far has been the domain of cable companies. That monopoly will be challenged next month when the telephone companies will ask the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to give them permission to deliver a mix of information and entertainment programming—everything from conventional TV fare and movies to interactive video games, electronic shopping and information services—to Canadian viewers. And they intend to provide that service using fiber-optic and conventional phone lines linked in home computers and televisions.

The cable companies, meanwhile, are gearing up to defend their turf. In written submissions to the CRTC, they are asking that their programming monopoly be extended for seven years—the length of time they estimate it will take them to develop the necessary equipment to compete with the range of services the phone companies promise to offer. "Our position is simple," says Richard Sturberg, president of the Ottawa-based Canadian Cable Television Association. "Competition is good, as long as everyone plays by the same rules." According to Sturberg, the telephone companies may use the triennial business should be postponed until the cable

companies are authorized to offer full telephone service.

The cable operators want to offer content "packaged" programming menus, whereby viewers will eventually be able to choose exactly which combination of channels they want, paying only for those they receive. But Sturberg says that developing the required hardware—a mix of fiber optics, regular coaxial cable and a rudimentary setup computer to process the two-way flow of information—is slowing that program. "The setup box necessary for that is much as a scrambling black," Sturberg says. "Right now, the individual units are too expensive." But Rogusson Communications Inc., for now in working with computer developer Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Wash., on prototypes.

The telephone companies, which maintain that they are winning the technological race, want a go-ahead from the CRTC to deliver a range of entertainment and information services to consumers. Besides, a consortium of nine regional phone companies, a testing system is selected across Canada. They include a video-on-demand trial in B.C. and telephone, a New Brunswick experiment linking TV and telephone for enhanced telephone service and a video-on-demand trial in Alberta. Video-on-demand allows viewers to select and watch shows at their convenience, not just when a broadcaster wants to deliver them. It turns a consumer's television and set-top into a "virtual VCR." Consumers can call up programming from their consoles using a remote control and can then stop, rewind or fast-forward what they are watching. If Sector gets what it wants from the CRTC's so-called competitive proceedings in March, "consumers in urban areas will begin to see some of these services in as little

■ Fenton (left), Gibbins (below) about 5,000 Canadians have bought the small dishes required for DirecTV

Canada. Still, some Canadians have gotten around that regulation by establishing a U.S. address—either through a post office box or sibling living in another state (Fenton was the Florida address of a friend).

The satellite signal itself suffers at least 50 dB loss over the border. But the growing market in Canada for DirecTV appeals many Canadian producers, distributors and broadcasters. They claim that when DirecTV airs many of its programs, it is violating copyright arrangements between producers and Canadian broadcasters, who pay money for exclusive rights to air those same programs in Canada. In a speech to the Canadian Club in Toronto last week, MacMillan, chairman of the Toronto production company Atlantic Communications, cited a TV movie deal his company made with the CBC and the U.S. District Channel for its *Lost in the Barrens*. Each broadcaster paid Atlantic for broadcasting rights on a one-time basis. But, MacMillan points out, when DirecTV programs are live about from DirecTV's satellite, neither Atlantic nor CBC receives a dime from Disney for what is basically a second sale of the same work and a flagrant violation of copyright laws in several languages, he felt.

But DirecTV says that it is trying to comply with Canadian law by restricting all Canadians who are receiving its signal locally. The situation usually comes to DirecTV's attention when a Canadian subscriber orders a pay-per-view show through the set-top unit. The box automatically asks the company's Los Angeles office, revealing that the caller has a Canadian telephone area code. Then, DirecTV's computers immediately verify the caller's location. If such a call comes to the company via the set-top unit, advising the customer to call the company's service center in Los Angeles within 24 hours or they will be cut off. Brokers would not get any money Canadians have been disconnected. To avoid detection, some Canadian consumers simply follow the pay-per-view service or order their pay-per-view shows personally through customer service. 800 hours. Others buy a device that simulates a U.S. area code after connecting to the cable-to-dish systems.

Many of the DirecTV units in the Toronto area came from Davis Satellite Systems in Concord, Ont., 40 km northwest of the city. Owner David Gibbins started offering the dish and set-top hardware package in December. Gibbins says he sells 20 units a month and gets calls from curious potential customers every day. "People are still at the cable companies and the CRTC," he adds, "for telling them what they can and cannot watch."

By September, viewers will have just another option: Western Express, a Canadian consortium that includes Western International Communications, Tel-Com Electronics and Bell Inc., promises to offer its direct-to-home service more cheaply than DirecTV or cable. In addition to its channels, all eventual to acquire currently available on different cable systems across the country, the Express aims to include 22 pay-per-view services—mainly movies at the outset, and eventually expanded coverage of hockey and National Football League games.

Meanwhile, Power DirecTV's entry into the domestic market has been threatened by a CRTC ruling in August 1994, stipulating that Canadian direct-to-home services must get their signals from Canadian satellites and can broadcast only programming already approved by the CRTC. Power DirecTV failed to win CRTC go-ahead by proposing to draw part of its programming from U.S. satellites.

Now, partly as a result of vigorous lobbying by Power DirecTV, the federal government has opened a three-year committee to review its policies on satellite TV and other broadcasting issues. The committee is just undertaking by the federal Heritage and Industry ministries—as expected to make its recommendations this summer.

As the communications controllers slug it out, Ted Fenton will continue channel surfing through his many options. "The government is a bunch of fools," he says, denouncing attempts to regulate what people watch. And as satellite dishes and fiber-optic cable open up the possibilities for small screens, "What's on TV tonight" is an increasingly loaded question.

JUSTIN SMALLWOOD



as two years," says Brian Milon, who is the Sector official in charge of liaison with government and regulatory bodies.

Meanwhile, controversy rages around DirecTV's small satellite receivers—"light as the window," says Fenton, "so I can knock the box off as the water." He paid \$1,700 for the dish and an accompanying set-top decoder box, which reconstructs a digital signal broadcast from a single high-power satellite. Digital signals offer better picture and sound quality than existing cable—and DirecTV offers virtually every network or programming service currently available in the United States, as well as pay-per-view movies and sports. Fenton's typical fixed package costs \$40 per month automatically billed to a credit card. But there is a catch: DirecTV doesn't have Canadian subscribers. While there is no law prohibiting Canadians from owning the dish or receiving the signal, the U.S. company is not authorized by the CRTC to operate as

# A troublesome deal

Concern is growing about a CBC partnership

The launch of the two new television channels on Sept. 19 was marked by a modest wine and cheese party. But some senior executives of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) in Toronto refused to attend, even though one of the channels would be carrying their program. The two services, *Newsweek International* and the drama and variety outlet *Trio Entertainment Network*—beamed by satellite to the United States—are the creation of Northbridge Programming Inc. The venture is a partnership involving the CBC and Power Broadcasting Inc., a subsidiary of Montreal-based Power Corp., controlled by Paul Desmarès. And the joint project has raised questions about the extent of the CBC's financial commitment to a new undertaking at a time of pending budget cuts. Says Jim Byrd, head of news and current affairs for CBC Television: "There are a whole bunch of questions that people can't understand."

Northbridge chairman John Sheehy, who is also CBC vice-president of corporate development, dismisses such concerns with magnanimity. "It's a terrific deal, a historic deal," he says. "It's unbelievably good for Canadian producers. For the first time, we're selling a Canadian service into the United States." Those assurances aside, Sheehy will not discuss details about how the arrangement is structured or how any revenue from the channels, which carry commercial ads, would be shared.

The two channels are accessible to some 400,000 American viewers who subscribe to the satellite-delivery service DornTV, a Los Angeles-based company owned by General Motors (DornTV and Power Broadcasting are also involved as partners in Power DornTV, a new Canadian company now trying to obtain CRTC permission to broadcast in Canada). Trio has access to the CBC's vast library of variety, drama and entertainment programming, and also buys program from several other companies including the National Film Board, Baccus Broadcasting, MacMillan and Macmillan Films Ltd., News World International and repackages CBC news and current-events programming.

Normally glibly CBC employees are frustrated with the veil of silence covering the Northbridge arrangements. Among their concerns are the CBC's share of the start-up

costs, estimated by several senior CBC employees to be about \$20 million. "Even senior CBC managers who are involved in the new project have not been told what the costs and revenues will be," says one disgruntled executive at the public broadcaster. Counters Sheehy: "There's no good reason for discussing profit." He adds: "It's a tiny slice



Desmarès, who is Power Corp.'s president, says the CBC giving away shows far from free.

proposition between the CBC and Power. All decisions are taken privately. Without getting into our business arrangements, Northbridge is buying programs on commercial terms. It's not a matter of a sweetheart deal."

Northbridge spokeswoman and CTV Peter Kraft, who recently moved from Montreal to a new executive office in CBC headquarters, also declines to discuss the arrangement. "It's confidential," says Kraft, who is also president of Power Broadcasting. "It's a very complex agreement between the parties and it's very late." Kraft says he knows that some senior CBC staffers were hostile. "We didn't

get the news department to show up at our launch," he complains. "They're suspicious."

Many CBC producers believe that Northbridge has access to the public broadcaster's entire program inventory—all the variety, drama, news and current-affairs material, including documentary series such as the *50th State* and *The Nature of Things*—for little or no cost. It is a theory that former CBC president Gerard Verhees—now president of Power Communications, the Power subsidiary which is now owned by Power Broadcasting—does not deny. When asked if Northbridge was getting old CBC material for free, Verhees, who resigned the Power Corp. duties as CBC president in May, 1993, responded: "It was document inventory as to why not make use of it?"

The Northbridge arrangement is far too easy for Rogers New Democratic Party MP Simon de Jong, who says Verhees joined Power Corp. earlier than the required one-year hiatus before engaging in activities related to his previous job as a public servant. (Verhees joined the Northbridge board a few days before resigning as CBC president in Nov. 1, 1991, and stayed on until new CBC president Anthony Marano replaced him in February, 1994. Then, in July, 1994, Verhees announced he would be joining Power on Nov. 1, 1994.) "Verhees shouldn't have been dealing with Power until February, 1993, a year after he resigned from the Northbridge board," declares de Jong.

Verhees responds that while he now is in charge of all Power broadcast and publishing interests, he has distanced himself from Northbridge. "Because there may be a perception of conflict of interest," he says, "I do not involve myself in the file. André Desmarès handles it." Desmarès, the son of Power Corp. chairman Paul Desmarès, is married to Prime Minister Jean Chrétien's daughter, France, another fact that de Jong believes makes evident Verhees' reluctance to follow up on his demands for an investigation of the deal. But his midwintery, says de Jong, is a possible CBC giveaway to a private company. "I don't think the federal government or the CBC thought this thing through. 'We put up with it.'"

Producers and performers, meanwhile, remain unsure of future royalty payments for programs rebroadcast into the U.S. market. "There's a lot of frustration," notes Sandy Conway, president of the Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists, who maintains that "no one has straightened out the [royalty] rights." Clearly, the details at Northbridge will not be disclosed until they get some answers.

STEVE CASHMAN

Mom always said,  
"Start your day with something good."



Start your day with CHFI's Don Daynard and Erin Davis for a healthy serving of information, great music and lots of laughs. We get you going and keep you going all day.

**CHFI FM98**

*Toronto's perfect music mix*

# OUR MOTTO ISN'T SAFETY FIRST. IT'S SAFETY FOR EVERYONE.

It's true, in designing the new Cavalier, we made safety a top priority. But what perhaps distinguishes Cavalier safety from conventional safety is that

we've made it all-inclusive. It includes everyone in the car. And it includes everyone who buys a Cavalier, not just those who can afford optional extras.

Standard on every Cavalier are two front air bags, anti-lock brakes on all four wheels, front and rear crush zones, and a more rigid safety cage with side-guard

door beams. And on the sedan, rear door child security locks. Safety for everyone in every new Cavalier. It's a little long for a motto, but it's a great idea.



THE NEW CAVALIER  GENUINE CHEVROLET

This is how most people  
buy RSPs.

Backwards They wait until the deadline and then scramble to find the money to contribute at the end of the tax year. So they miss out on twelve months of compounded earnings. Which can add up to quite a bit over the long haul.

We can show you a better way right now. We'll even arrange an IRSP loan at prime so you can break the last-minute cycle, contribute early and still come out ahead. Why would we do that? Well, we think you're worth more

For more information on how we successfully manage over \$22 billion in assets for over half a million Canadians, call us today 1-800-644-7707.

**Investors Group**  
The Art of Being an Investor

## FILMS

# Forbidden affection

Taboos are breached in two powerful imports

Last week's announcement of the Oscar nominations crystallized, with stunning predictability, the crucial state of Hollywood movies in 1994. With Forest Gump's crowning of earned nostalgia pulling in 13 nominations, Tinseltown has definitely seen better days. In fact, some of the year's best movies could be found among foreign-language imports, including two now being released in Canada.

Cuba's *Strawberry and Chocolate* and Macedonia's *Before the Rain*. It is the first time that a film from either country has received an Oscar nomination. One is comic, the other tragic. But both are about individuals whose affection breaks a strict taboo in a society ruled by partisan intolerance.

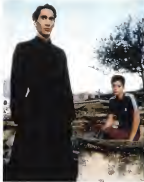
*Strawberry and Chocolate* is the lighter, sweeter and simpler of the two movies. And considering that it is severely critical of Cuba's restrictions on personal freedom, it is remarkable that it was made, never mind that it was awarded the top prize at Havana's Latin American Film Festival. The story involves two men who are a study in opposites: David (Vladimir Cruz), a young political science student from a peasant family, is naïvely loyal to the Communist Party and wary of anyone who questions its policies. Diego (Jorge Perugorría) is a flamboyant actor whose centralised pleasures range from John Dancer's poetry to Johnny Walker whiskey. David is straight; Diego is gay.

Our day, Diego picks up David in a Havana ice-cream parlor and tricks him into coming back to his apartment. David steadily resists his heated advances. But, encouraged by a military fellow student, he spends more time with Diego in order to spy on his illicit activities. As the two men get to know each other, however, David gains a new respect. Diego goes on trying to seduce him, and the two men develop an intense platonic friendship. David is more interested in being his neighbor to Diego's winsome neighbor, an older woman named Nancy (Olivia Barrio).

As Diego, Perugorría gives a wonderfully modulated performance, one that escalates from needing not to passionate anger as his

character confronts Cuban authorities over his plan to assist in an exhibition. Diego's on-screen scenes especially poignant because the set in question is really quite bad—a collection of kitschy religious statues. Cruz, meanwhile, creates a comic but affecting portrait of a sensitive homosexual who comes of age and learns to conquer his prejudice.

Sensitively directed by Tomás Gutiérrez



Colin (left), Aleksandar: Macedonia's beauty and pain

Alma, the story unfolds with a disarming emotional delicacy. Also respects the distinction spelled out by Diego—"that art is one thing and propaganda is another." Although his more common sense often wins, most of the time he turns up like the surprise pecker of fruit in Havana's strawberry ice cream. True to its metaphor, *Strawberry and Chocolate* is a treat that melts the heart.

*Before the Rain*, which won the grand prize at last fall's Venice International Film Festival, is a dense poem. As the title suggests, it is a dense prelude with exposition, an offscreen countdown to the calm before the storm. It is set mostly in the former Yugoslav

war state of Macedonia. And, like the intransigent conflicts that riddle the Balkans, the elliptical narrative is confusing—yet so tentatively so. The drama consists of three interlocking stories which unfold out of sequence, so that the final tale dovetails up with the first to form a vicious circle.

In the opening segment, titled "Warfare," a young monk, Mark (Gjorgjari Celin) has taken a vow of silence in a 12th-century Macedonian monastery. After he discovers a boyish Albanian girl (Labana Miroslav) hiding in his room, he has to decide whether or not to conceal her from the army's vigilantes who want to see her dead. The second part, "Faces" is set in London, where a photo editor named Jane (Tatjana Caribeg) is estranged from her husband, Mirko (Jey Vilovski), and frustrated with her lover, a famous photographer named Aleksandar (Aleksandar Berkelovski), who leaves her to return to his childhood village in Macedonia. In the final part, "Purposes" Aleksandar goes home to find the village unrecognizable, and his former neighbors turned into bitter enemies.

Each of the three parts quietly builds to a violent tragedy. And each movement hinges on an outstanding performance: Colin as the naive monk who conceals his attraction for the fugitive girl with the faintest of gestures; Caribeg, who played the loathly prostitute in Mike Leigh's 1990 film *Naked* in the movie's weakest photo editor; and, most poignant, Berkelovski in the role of the passionate, confused photographer who cannot escape the front lines even when he just wants to go home.

For Macedonian writer-director Milcho Manchevski, now based in the United States, *Before the Rain* is an unusual feature debut. He creates a mood of overwhelming poignancy, which verges on the pretentious without crossing over. Perhaps he goes too far when he has London graffiti echoing the dialogue of a Macedonian singer—"Time never flies, the circle is not round." But Manchevski sustains the dramatic tension with breathtaking visuals. There is a fierce poetry to his images, but also a strong sense of authenticity—the hard, sun-baked hills of Macedonia, the cobblestone streets of the village, the stained floors of its inhabitants, cracks in cliffs, ponds with stone-cages, lambs being pulled out of rows of it as if the director is revealing his homeland to the world for the first time in all its beauty and pain. And, like *Strawberry and Chocolate*, *Before the Rain* conveys the kind of passion that cannot be censored, even in Hollywood.

KEVIN D. JOHNSON

## BOOKS

# Why read The Greats?

THE WESTERN CANON

By Harold Bloom  
(Harvard Univ., 576 pages, \$39.95)

In his new book, *The Western Canon*, the renowned American literary critic Harold Bloom recalls participating in a recent Harvard University panel discussion of Benoit's famous classic play *André Malraux*. When Bloom suggested that Malraux's heroism was inherently evil, like Shakespeare's great villain Iago, he was "laughed by much of the audience." Their reaction was much more approving when one of his fellow panelists, a noted feminist, suggested that Malraux was a victim of society—driven to commit evil because she was unfairly treated and, as a 19th-century woman, unable to have a career of her own.

Bloom's recollection reflects some of the issues that drove him to write *The Western Canon*. The book is Bloom's latest for the old-fashioned practice of reading great authors for the sheer cultural pleasure of their work—a mode of reading that he claims is

disappearing, particularly in the places where it was once most celebrated: the literature departments of Western universities. Bloom believes that these departments have been largely taken over by what he calls, variously, "The New Puritans" and "The School of Re-orientation"—a wave of "Trentians, Alcottians, Marcuse Deconstructionists" and others who are magisterially using literature as a tool

## A scholar laments the politicization of literary studies

to improve society. The trouble with this approach, Bloom maintains, is that it is utterly lacking in appreciation for the gifts and achievements of genius. And so the works of William Shakespeare are reduced to simple morality tales discussing sexism or class struggle, or they are replaced on curricula al-

together by minor writers such as Alice Walker—who, being black and female, is judged more relevant to today's multicultural, postmodernist society. All this amounts to much more than a trespass in an academic target. It is really a fight about the future of Western culture, and it continues to be inspired by genius in new that Bloom frankly admits is elusive (or will it) meaning at the altar of a perfectly demystified society as designed by well-meaning cultural leaders?

Times, a professor at both Yale and New York University, writes much better than most of his scholarly enemies, blaming them in *The Western Canon* with merciless gusto. And he makes brilliantly subtle the struggles of great authors (the competitive nature of it may create a less favorable Bloomian threat to achieve a place on Pantheon. But his performance has an Achilles heel: its sadly inadequate argument about why people should read "the Canon"—the recognized masterpieces of Western literature. Bloom opens his discussion by dispensing with the old idea that great literature turns people into better citizens. That is nonsense, he insists. He then goes on to argue that reading great books brings "a proper use of one's own solitude, but solitude whose final form is one's confrontation with one's own mortality." Elsewhere, he explains this process as a sort of deepening of self-awareness and self-reliance.

This is fine, but loses far too much about



Bloom: "The school of resentment" expects all literature to fight injustice

Bloom might also have argued that the solitary reading of great books also creates a sense of community, because it shows the individual that his experiences are more real. He might also have followed Nietzsche and pointed out how great literature, by embracing human struggle, inspires people with the

will to live. And he might have written more about the joy of sharing the lights of genius. By not pursuing these arguments (he is no doubt aware of them), Bloom cedes too much of the field to his enemies. But there is a fashion in him, a melancholy awareness that the battle is not only lost, but was

doomed to be lost; he clearly sees the decline in serious scholarship as part of the general decay of Western culture.

And yet he argues on, celebrating Dante and Chaucer and Dickens and all the other great dead. His superior, literary flavor is Shakespeare—the one writer capable of inspiring Bloom to optimism. As the Bard is driven from university and high-school reading lists, he will still be performed around the world, Bloom believes, because his work is truly—unspoiled by any other authors—cost across all lines of culture and class.

Bloom is an extremist, and tends to ignore the moderate middle ground where essay teachers and readers have set up camp. As well, he is very American-centric, making the situation on U.S. campuses appear more widespread than it probably is. His ignorance of other countries will strike Canadian readers when they consult his lists of important modern writers at the back of the book. In the Canada list, he names only two English-language poets, Jay McInerney and Cheryl Strayed—figures most observers would not even rank among the country's top 50. Bloom, like his enemies, is fallible. But when he writes about classic authors, he is an inspiring celebrator of their value. The *Western Canon* may be outdated aside, but so are Bloom's views, can alter the fact of their achievement.

JUDITH HERSHBERG



Some of the more interesting options for getting your packages to their final destination.

RPS can deliver your packages to 100% of Canada.\*

Think about it. You get price, service, peace-of-mind, satisfaction, happy customers—and your packages get where they're going.

RPS. Your option for cross-town, cross-province, cross-Canada or cross-continent package delivery. Call 1-800-ROADPAK® (762-3725).



Delivering more than your package.®



# A WASPish take on politics

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Canada, being an (official) confederation in the first place, has two sides (about itself). One is that it is a land of tolerance. The other is that Toronto rules Ontario.

Toronto the Good, the old name for it when it embodied all the hypocrisies of the WASP Establishment, thankfully is no longer good nor WASP. By the grace of the postwar flood of Italian immigrants who came to become construction workers and instead started restaurants in the city-dweller of its chivalry left.

Now it's full of Jamaicans and Chinese and East Indians and everything and the WASPishness in it is fading, looking outmanoeuvred. The electoral class, however, remains chivalrous.

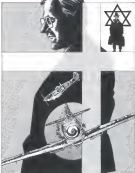
Due to the vagaries of geography, Ontario is still ruled by the bondholders. From Wawa in the west to Brantford in the east, the rural rural-settler decides who sits in Queen's Park. The day care centre disguised as the legislature of the province.

Stephen Lewis, in his day the most brilliant politician at Queen's Park and still to be the finest speaker in Canada, was the product of Polish Jews who changed the family name after David of course the leader of the federal NDP. Rural Ontario would never accept Stephen Lewis in the polls.

Stanley Szechtman, a cultural psychologist from Montreal who became leader of the Ontario Liberal party, was of the same religion. He would have been a very intelligent premier. Rural Ontario would have none of it.

When Bummer Billy Davis finally gave up the long tenure at the Tories at Queen's Park, one of his successors in leadership was the very inebriated Larry Grossman, who lasted after the role over since his father was a respected cabinet minister. His surname killed him in rural Ontario.

In the 1952 British Columbia election when Dave Barrett as NDP leader was trying to end the B.C. oligarchy of Waddy Bennett and his brothers, the latter and warty impostor in their bromelids (his siblings being one of the usual suspect) never



even informed the voters of his religion.

When elected, he was immediately appointed in the prime for being the first "Jewish" premier in Canadian history. Pierre Berton then wrote a scathing letter to The Globe and Mail pointing out that Canada media types in their badly researched news were doing what Adolf Hitler had tried to do—to make "Jew" a dirty word.

In the current Toronto Life magazine, the late journalist and author Sandra Levin has a long cover profile on Bob Rae, the wisecracking premier now crashing badly in polls. She details (which most Ontario voters don't know, if they vote in 1992) that Bob's grandmother, a Glasgow Presbyterian, was married to Willy Cohen, product of Lithuanian immigrants. Bob Rae is married to Arlene Pryor. Rae has a gift to Rae, writes Guya: "has been her Jewishness." The culture of the household is Jewish. "Rae"—though three-quarters

WASP—is "three-quarters Jewish in his lack of fear of being emotional."

The Raes are a remarkable dynasty. That grandmother Nell died last year at 90. Bob Rae's father Saul, was one of the stars of the "golden diplomacy" of the latter 1940s years. The joke always has been that Bob was born as a log embargo. Bob's sister, Jan, who is a spouse of Pierre Trudeau, her brother, John, is a major power at Power Corp. of Montreal, the campaign manager who wrote Jean Chrétien's press secretary.

Bob has a pedigree in Washington had as a customer once Richard Nixon. He once told me, while an MP in Ottawa getting bored waiting for Ed Broadbent to retire, that Trudeau "made Julius Kautsky look like a team player."

Goya, nature was thing. She writes that Saul's brother, Jackie—who started in medicine at age 5—"went into the C.I.C. producing the first Wayne and Shuster shows." He was somewhat more than that. Jackie Rae flew a Spitfire in the Battle of Britain. He was head of C.I.C. Variety demanding himself focus that to sing and play the horn in a regular weekly show.

Today at age 75, he still floats and sings for his big wedding band, Spiffy, that is about to tour Europe. And is married to a lovely lass age 45, who is the younger sister of the audiable New Brunswick singer Catherine McKinnon, wife of the unbreakable Don Stanbury. The Shakespearean actor as revealed who was in earlier version of Peter Gaudin on Monty Python and now lives at Michael Harris, leader of the Conservative party in Ontario and ahead of Rae in the polls walked into my

expensive account restaurant in Toronto, perhaps two people might recognize him. If I'm Michael, the verbally challenged leader of the Liberal party of Ontario who is way ahead in the polls, walked into the same restaurant not a single person—including the waitress—would recognize her.

Does that make any difference? Rae, as Goya puts it, "knows absolutely that he's so much better than McLeod and Hanna put together." Everybody knows that. All the political gods, from every party, acknowledge that.

Will the leadership debates now underway on the back table make a difference, the long iron the log embargo with the Rhodes Schindler while in politics he walked through Will the voters in Wawa and Brantford care about the "Jewish" blood in his veins that he is passing on to his daughters?

Only God or Her Wisdom will know.

If you've got a PC and a finger, you can do your taxes.

If you've got a PC, a finger, 14 dependents, a fish farm and you've worked overseas for six months, you can do your taxes.

CANTAX T1 is also the most complete and accurate way to do your taxes. It's the product of eleven years' experience and it includes 72 ready-to-file Revenue Canada forms. Over three million returns were filed using CANTAX last year alone, making it Canada's most trusted tax return software.

CANTAX T1 lets you prepare 1994 federal and provincial returns for any region of Canada (except Quebec) automatically calculate your spouse's return and optimize tax credits, appraise up to 15 returns, import data directly from Quicken and Microsoft Money carry forward tax return data from year to year. Budget for next year's taxes with our 1995 Tax Planner.

With more forms than any other personal tax software, it's simple to turn that stack of receipts and records into a completed return. From the basics like investment income and RRSPs to farming and fishing expenses, simply enter them into the

figures once. CANTAX does everything else! The software is complete, approved and ready for submission - no need for a "filing version" update.

And yet, with all this sophistication, T1 is friendly, helpful and easy. Simple-to-follow screens use familiar industry-standard menus and shortcuts, and allow you to view/edit multiple forms simultaneously. Plus, help is always a keystroke away. And if our 1600 customer-service help screen doesn't solve it for you, there's unlimited technical support via phone, fax, Internet or COMPUERVE.

**FREE** with your 1994 T1 purchase: T1-Maximizer Personal Director Software for Windows. It's the *fastest* way for any Canadian to calculate, plan and achieve realistic financial goals. And it comes with no charge when you order T1-Maximizer.



This year, avoid costly mistakes and find all the deductions you're allowed. Look for CANTAX T1 whenever you buy software. It's simply the best return for your money!

**canTAX**  
Canada's Number One Income Tax Software



CANTAX T1 is the quickest and easiest way to do your taxes. Simple to install or automatically claims all the credits and deductions you're allowed. And it's the only one with JumpStart - the feature that walks you through your return in simple, logical steps. This year, don't let us over your head as well as your income! Prepare, print and mail your return in minutes with CANTAX.





# LEAVES YOU STIRRED, NOT SHAKEN.

With a Progressive Ride Suspension System, unitized construction for a more rigid body structure, and 4-wheel ABS, the new Sunfire gives you a level of smoothness and control that can only be described as exhilarating. Put another way, if you feel a vibration, it's probably your pulse.

PONTIAC SUNFIRE



BUILT FOR DRIVERS™